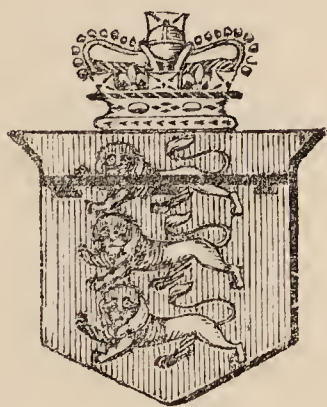


THE
REPORTS
OF THE
COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUMS
AT
LANCASTER, PRESTWICH, & RAINHILL,

Presented to the Court of Adjourned Annual Session held on the 3rd of January 1855.

WITH THE ACCOUNTS
OF THE RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS
OF THE RESPECTIVE TREASURERS OF THE SAID ASYLUMS.



ADDISONS, CHURCH STREET, PRESTON.
MDCCCLV.



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THE COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM
AT LANCASTER.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS

OF THE

COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM AT LANCASTER,

TO THE

Adjourned General Annual Sessions held January 3rd, 1855.

*To Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the
County of Lancaster in General Session assembled.*

In compliance with the "Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853," the Committee of Visitors of the Lancaster County Lunatic Asylum beg leave to submit the following report :—

They have great pleasure in expressing their satisfaction with the state and condition of the Asylum, and its general management ; their commendation also is again justly due to the Officers and Attendants for their attention and care in promoting the comfort and welfare of the patients. The only change among the Officers during the year was caused by the death of Mr. Willan, in April last ; he had been connected with the Asylum, as Clerk to the Visitors, since its commencement in 1816 ; and your Committee have to regret the loss of so experienced an adviser, and one who had so faithfully discharged his duty.

The Lancaster Asylum is capable of accommodating seven hundred patients. The number at present is 664, viz. 328 males, 336 females. No inconvenience has been felt during any period of the year from

overcrowding. The admissions have been nearly the same as in the previous year, namely 149, and as usual a large proportion of them have been sent from the Southern Division of the County. The deaths have been greater, partly owing to several patients who had long been resident dying at an advanced age, and partly to the increased number of deaths from general paralysis. No epidemic or infectious disease has prevailed during the year, and the health of the patients has, upon the whole, been good.

Your Committee submit the following satisfactory report from the Chaplain: "The services in the chapel, two in the week, and two on Sunday, have been performed regularly. Upwards of two hundred patients, and many of the servants, avail themselves of the week-day services. The chapel continues to be well filled on the Sunday. The congregations have been uniformly attentive and orderly (without a single exception) during the year. I have reason to believe and know that, in many cases, the patients feel a real interest in the services, and that that interest is more than temporary in its effects. I have been cordially helped," he then adds, "by my brother Officers, and by the Servants at all times, and I owe my best thanks to them for their kindness."

Your Committee have had the Asylum buildings recently surveyed by their Architect, Mr. Sharpe; and he reports that they are all in a perfect state of repair; and he adds that the reservoir within the grounds is at present entirely full, and the supply of water abundant.

Your Committee think it right to mention, that in the course of the year, the arrangement agreed upon at a meeting of the Committees of the Lancaster, Rainhill, and Prestwich Asylums, in 1851, at which it was determined that the charges for the weekly maintenance of patients

at the three Asylums should be the same, has now been abandoned, and the Committee of each Asylum now fixes the rate for the weekly payment of patients at such a sum as under its own peculiar circumstances may be considered adequate and proper.

In October 1853, your Committee came to the determination of completing the grounds surrounding the Asylum, which had hitherto remained in an unfinished and unsatisfactory state, owing to the various additions made from time to time to the buildings. For this purpose they deemed it advisable to call to their assistance Mr. Mc.Pheron, whose experience and advice they have found of great practical benefit. The alterations he proposed have to a considerable extent been effected. The unsightly and precipitous mound of earth, west of the approach, which obstructed the free circulation of air in the yards appropriated to the patients, has been removed, and a sloping bank made, sown with grass seeds, and broken by planting low ornamental shrubs. The principal improvement, however, consists in an elevated terrace, seven hundred and fifty yards in length, and twelve feet in width, formed at the upper part of the sloping bank, and extending from the entrance gate of the Asylum to the southern extremity of the grounds. This walk cannot be too highly estimated in a sanitary point of view, as it affords the patients and attendants the benefit of healthful exercise in a dry and airy situation. The aspect of the whole now assumes a light and cheerful character, a most desirable feature in all Asylum grounds, but most especially needed in those at Lancaster, in consequence of the position in which the Asylum is placed. The work remaining to be completed is the ground to the east of the Asylum, a considerable part of which has hitherto laid waste. It is intended to appropriate the whole to culinary purposes, and the patients are now employed in bringing it into such a state as may fit it

for the production of such vegetables as will be most useful to the Establishment.

The "Burial Board of Lancaster" having selected a part of the Moor adjoining the Asylum for the purposes of a Cemetery, the consent of your Committee became necessary to enable them to proceed, as the boundary wall of the Cemetery came within the prescribed distance of the Asylum lodge. The opinion of the Medical Officers was taken, and they reported that they saw no objection, in a sanitary point of view, to the proposed scheme. The consent of your Committee was therefore given. The work is now in progress, and will, it is expected, be finished in the course of the summer, when the present burial ground of the Asylum will most probably be closed; its proximity to the buildings being in many respects highly objectionable.

In the last report of "The Commissioners in Lunacy" the important question of the association of Criminal Lunatics with the ordinary inmates of Asylums is discussed, and your Committee cannot resist the pleasure of extracting from that report the following judicious and enlightened observations. "We think it very important," say the Commissioners, "that ordinary Asylums should be, in fact and character, considered and managed simply as hospitals for the medical and moral treatment of insanity. Residence therein should not be associated in the minds of the inmates, or their relatives, with the degrading ideas of criminality and imprisonment. All the inmates alike should be taught to feel that the object of their being placed there is recovery from mental disease, for which temporary seclusion from general society is one of the means of treatment. The construction and arrangements of the buildings and grounds, and the entire system of management should, as far as possible

be divested of the idea of imprisonment. Thus the notions of a prison and safe custody are carefully avoided, and the true object of institutions for the insane is properly recognised. Practically, this enlightened and humane policy is now carried out in all well conducted Asylums, which, on that ground, amongst others, are wholly unfit for the purpose of the due security of Criminal patients. The conclusion to which the foregoing observations lead is, that state provision should be made for the separate custody, care and treatment, in Asylums exclusively appropriated to the purpose of Criminal Lunatics." Your Committee entirely concur in the views here so well stated, and having witnessed the evils, in the Lancaster Asylum, of the present system of association, they trust that before long they will thus be remedied.

THOS. MACKRETH,

Chairman.

Lancaster County Lunatic Asylum,

January 2nd, 1855.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

*Lancaster County Asylum,
24th Oct. 1854.*

There are now 666 persons, 333 of each sex, patients in this Asylum. We have to-day gone through and inspected all the wards, and have seen the patients either in the day-rooms and galleries, or in the work-rooms, laundry, and work-shops. At the time of our visit they were, almost without exception, remarkably quiet, orderly, and comfortable. One only, a female, who was labouring under maniacal excitement, was in seclusion.

Since the visit of the Commissioners on the 17th September 1853, 171 patients have been admitted and 77 have been discharged, 71 of whom were recovered. Within the same period 84 deaths have occurred, 42 of each sex; 17 of the deaths are ascribed to consumption, 16 to general paralysis, and a large proportion of the others to exhaustion and to different forms of cerebral disease. At present the general bodily health of the patients is good, and there is no epidemic or contagious disease in the house. About 50 of the females and half that number of the males, are registered as being under medical treatment; but their ailments, for the most part, are of a trifling kind.

A very large number of the patients are regularly employed in healthful and useful labour, upwards of 250 of each sex upon an average. Of the men, about 50 are employed in the garden and on the farm, from 20 to 30 in the tailors', shoemakers', and joiners' shops, and more than twice that number in cleaning the wards. Of the women, about 60 work in the kitchen and laundry, and 150 find employment at their needle and in knitting, in scouring the floors and bed-making, and otherwise in the galleries. A great deal has been done since the last visit, by the labour of the male patients, in removing soil, and levelling rough ground. The terrace walks have been much extended, and the ground in front of the Asylum has been rendered smooth and level. The unsightly shed which covered the pump has been taken down and removed.

We particularly noted the dress as well as the bedding of the patients, and found them to be clean, warm, and comfortable. We regret, however, to observe that there is still a considerable number of iron bedsteads (as many as 40 or 50), and also of tub or trough bedsteads of a very clumsy, inconvenient, and offensive construction. We trust that an early opportunity will be taken to replace them by others of a more convenient and approved form.

The accommodation for the sick in the infirmaries is less complete than might be expected or desired in an institution which is otherwise in so satisfactory a condition. The attention of the Visitors will, no doubt, be directed to the best mode of remedying this deficiency whenever any fresh alterations are brought under consideration.

We saw the patients at dinner and tasted the provisions, which were well cooked, decorously served up, and supplied in ample quantity.

About 270 of the patients (as many as the building can conveniently accommodate) are in the practice of attending divine service in the chapel, where they conduct themselves with great propriety.

We have only to add that the different rooms and galleries are in excellent order, remarkably clean, and quite free from any offensive odour; and that the condition of the Asylum and its inmates reflects great credit on those to whom more immediately its supervision and management are entrusted.

(Signed)

J. W. MYLNE,

T. TURNER,

Commissioners in Lunacy.



MEDICAL REPORT.

The Lancaster County Lunatic Asylum was among the first of the public institutions in the kingdom to recognise and adopt the *non-restraint* principle of treatment, and after a lapse of fifteen years, it will, perhaps, not be out of place briefly to review the results attendant on such an important change.

It will be within the recollection of many of the Visitors, that previous to the year 1840, mechanical restraint formed the rule of practice rather than the exception; all cases on admission were at night placed under restraint, and were only released when, from familiarity with their symptoms, it was thought they could be trusted without; two large compartments in the Asylum were fitted up with a variety of mechanical contrivances for the constant restraint of refractory patients. These compartments contained a row of stalled seats, surrounding nearly two-thirds of the wall in each room, and served the double purpose of a water-closet and ordinary seat; the flagged floors were heated by hot air, and the patients were secured by handlocks to each side of the upper portion of the stalls, and by leglocks to the lower portion, the heated floor superseding the necessity of stockings and shoes: all the bedsteads, and many of the fixed seats, were so constructed as readily to admit of the free use of mechanical means to restrain their occupants. Early in the spring of 1840, an attempt was made to mitigate the horrors of such a mode of treatment, and with the cordial sanction and

approbation of the Visiting Magistrates, these compartments were speedily abolished, along with all other forms of mechanical restraint then in common use in all parts of the establishment. Within the above period upwards of 3,000 patients have been under treatment, and only in one instance has it been deemed necessary to have recourse to mechanical restraint; this occurred in 1844, in the case of a violent epileptic patient, who was placed under restraint for a period of six hours, the particulars of which were fully set forth in the report of that year: and it is gratifying to add that in no case subsequently has it been considered necessary or justifiable to adopt any kind of mechanical restraint as a remedial agent.

Such a total revolution in the treatment of the insane in an old-established Asylum was not accomplished without much anxiety and difficulty; the prejudices of custom were to be softened down; the fears and apprehensions of the attendants were to be subdued, and their *willing* co-operation gained in vigilantly seconding every effort to introduce a more humane mode of treatment: suffice it to say, that a steady and considerate perseverance ultimately surmounted every difficulty, and it is with no ordinary satisfaction that an appeal can now be confidently made to the statistics of the Asylum, in proof of the unspeakable advantages of moral over mechanical means of treatment, as observable in the general quietness and decorum of the establishment, in the cheerful aspect of the patients, in the comparative freedom from acts of destructive violence, and in the large proportion of inmates who are constantly engaged in some useful occupation; to which might be added, a decreased mortality, and an increased per-centage of cures. But it must be allowed that, coterminously with the changes above enumerated, it had been deemed necessary materially to improve the dietary, which could not fail in having a salutary effect. It may be

interesting to state, that several patients who had been under constant restraint were, in the course of time, under the milder mode of treatment, reported to be cured and restored to their friends.

Experience, therefore, leads to the undoubted conclusion, that mechanical coercion in every well-appointed Asylum is altogether unnecessary; but to carry out the system successfully, it must be borne in mind that no considerations of less importance than the cure and well-being of each individual case ought to interfere; and whilst the occupation of many of the patients may be of value and importance to the institution, nevertheless the care and attention bestowed upon them must not be permitted to abstract, in any degree, from that efficient supervision required by all patients whose peculiar symptoms call for special attention.

Simultaneously with the adoption of the non-restraint system, efforts were made to deprive the building, as far as practicable, of its prison-like appearance. The iron bars were removed from the windows, open fireplaces were more generally had recourse to; and every measure, not incompatible with the wants of the institution, and yet calculated to give an air of cheerfulness and domesticity, was readily promoted. To this end, the galleries and sitting-rooms have been hung with suitable pictures, the patients have been induced to take an interest in the growth and care of plants; birds and domestic animals have been placed under their charge; reading, and amusements of different kinds are encouraged, all tending to relieve the tedium and monotony of hospital life.

The system of occasional seclusion is in many instances attended with marked benefit: it is essentially valuable in cases of epileptic mania, especially among women; in many cases of general paralysis, accom-

panied with temporary but uncontrollable restlessness and excitement; and in cases of acute mania. It is necessary, however, to guard against this means of treatment assuming a routine character, and hence no patient is allowed to be placed in seclusion without its being immediately reported. In a majority of instances a few hours suffices to tranquillize the nervous system, and to restore the patient to his or her wonted position in the establishment; but in acute cases, and in the advanced stages of general paralysis, a more prolonged confinement is frequently necessary. All patients under seclusion are a source of great anxiety, and require close attention; their wants must be constantly cared for, their habits punctually attended to, and on no occasion ought their seclusion to be unnecessarily protracted.

A large proportion of the men have during the past year been employed in spade labor, in connection with the improvements in the ground, and in general gardening and farming operations.

The custom of affording relaxation by short walking excursions into the country is found to be very beneficial, a privilege which at all times is highly estimated; and amusements of various kinds in the open air are promoted as far as practicable, and are participated in with a keen relish by numbers of the inmates.

The band recently formed under the auspices of the Steward and Chief Attendant is becoming daily more proficient, and its enlivening strains on many occasions proves a great source of pleasure and innocent amusement. This institution labors under the disadvantage of not possessing a recreation-hall for musical parties, dancing, or other entertainments. Much advantage is derived in other Asylums from

accommodation of this kind, and it is hoped that such a defect will not long be permitted to exist here.

The admissions during the year have been 149,—81 men and 68 women, being an increase of 1 over the admissions of the preceding year. The deaths, 83, have been in the proportion of 12 per cent. on the daily average number resident, 680; and the number of recoveries, 62, is much higher than last year.

There has been no epidemical disease in the Asylum during the past year, and the condition of health has perhaps been over the average. The chief causes of death have arisen, as will be observed by the annexed tabular form, from consumption and diseases of the brain, especially from general paralysis; and it also will be observed, that several of the patients who have been long resident in the Asylum, have died at an advanced age.

It is well to call attention to the contemplated improvements in the hospitals. The necessity for such alterations is almost constantly forced on the attention of the medical officers, for reasons already assigned in their special report.

The temperature of the galleries has been satisfactorily maintained by the aid of steam pipes on the women's side of the house, and it is most desirable that similar means should be extended to the main building of the men's wards, where it is equally needed. The basement story in particular requires artificial warmth in the winter months, not alone to increase the temperature, but to diminish the humidity of the atmosphere.

In conducting a large establishment of this kind, it is a matter of great importance to find all progressive attempts at improvement encouraged by the Visitors, and cordially supported by the different officers of the Asylum. The Medical officers gratefully acknowledge the valuable aid afforded to them by the Visitors, and the efficient co-operation of their colleagues ; and they have the satisfaction of stating that the conduct of all the attendants and servants, with one or two exceptions, has been exemplary.

Mr. Wilson succeeded Mr. Cleaton as House-Surgeon in March 1853, and the great attention and assiduity with which he has discharged his professional duties merit the highest commendation.

E. D. DE VITRÉ,
Visiting Physician.

JOHN BROADHURST,
Surgeon and Superintendent

*County Lunatic Asylum,
Lancaster, Feb. 1855.*

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.

*Report of Admissions, Deaths, and Discharges,
From January 1st, to December 31st, 1854.*

MEN.		
In the House, 1st January, 1854	335	416
Admitted to 31st December, 1854 ..	81	
Recovered.....	37	88
Died....	44	
Discharged at request..	7	
Remaining in the House ..	..	328
WOMEN.		
In the House, 1st January, 1854	337	405
Admitted to 31st December, 1854 ..	68	
Recovered	25	69
Died....	39	
Discharged at request..	5	
Remaining in the House ..	..	336
Total under Treatment during the year.. 821		
Daily Average	679	¹⁵⁹ / ₃₆₅
Admitted since 28th July, 1816	5744	

TABLE II.

Duration of Treatment of Patients Discharged Recovered.

Under 3 Months	10
„ 6 „	15
„ 9 „	14
„ 12 „	8
„ 18 „	9
„ 3 Years	1
„ 5 „	4
„ 13 „	1
Total	62

TABLE III.

Duration of Treatment of Patients who have Died.

Under 3 Months.....	17
" 6 "	8
" 12 "	12
" 18 "	5
" 3 Years	2
" 4 "	2
" 5 "	4
" 6 "	5
" 7 "	6
" 8 "	1
" 9 "	4
" 10 "	2
" 11 "	2
" 12 "	3
" 13 "	3
" 15 "	2
" 16 "	1
" 17 "	1
" 19 "	1
" 23 "	1
" 35 "	1
Total	83

TABLE IV.

Causes of Deaths during the Year 1854.

	M.	F.
Diseased Brain	8	4
Ditto with General Paralysis	15	4
Softening of Brain....	0	1
Exhaustion after excitement	2	3
Epilepsy.....	1	4
General Debility.....	2	3
Hemiplegia	0	1
Consumption..	5	11
Gangrenous Erysipelas..	0	1
Anasarca	0	2
Effusion on Chest	1	0
Valvular Disease of Heart.....	1	0
Diseased Liver	1	1
Cancer Uteri.....	0	2
Prolapsus Uteri.....	0	1
Diseased Kidneys....	3	0
Ulceration of Intestines	3	0
Abscess in Back.....	1	0
Tubercular Peritonitis.....	1	0
Strumous Disease of Knee Joint	0	1
Total.....	44	39

TABLE V.

*Abstracts from the Daily Account of the State of
the Patients.*

MEN.

Employed,	October 11th.		October 12th.		October 13th.	
	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
Working in the Garden	22	24	24	26	24	24
„ Land.....	76	78	86	86	74	76
„ Airing Court	1	..	1	..	1	..
Assisting Joiners.....	6	6	6	6	6	6
„ Plumbers..	1	2	1	2	1	2
„ Shoe Maker....	8	8	8	8	8	8
„ Tailor.....	10	10	10	10	10	10
„ Blacksmith.....	3	3	3	3	3	3
„ In the Kitchen	3	3	3	3	3	3
„ Baker and Brewer	4	4	4	4	4	4
Cleaning in the Galleries....	87	82	85	87	96	98
Plaiting Straw	1	1	1	1	1	1
Making Mats.....	3	3	3	3	3	3
Picking Flocks	13	11	10	5	11	7
Other in-door work	34	29	30	27	26	28
Crushing Sand.....	10	10	..	..	..	..
Pumping.....	12	12	12	12	12	12
Weaving and Bookbinding	4	4	4	4	4	4
Mason	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total employed.....	289	291	292	288	288	290
Unemployed.						
Excitement with Restraint....	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ without Restraint	2	1	1	1	1	1
„ with Seclusion..	1	1	2	2	1	..
Sick.....	4	4	7	7	9	9
Quiet..	38	37	34	37	36	35
Total unemployed....	45	43	44	47	47	45
Admissions .....	..	..	1	..	..	..
Death and Discharges .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	334		335		335	

TABLE V. CONTINUED.

*Abstract from the Daily Account of the State of
the Patients.*

WOMEN.

Employed.	October 11th.		October 12th.		October 13th.	
	Morn	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
Cleaning in the Galleries	160	..	166	..	170	..
Assisting in the Kitchen.... ..	8	8	8	8	8	8
Peeling Potatoes..... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assisting in the Laundry.. ..	54	54	52	52	50	50
Binding Shoes..... ..	2	2	2	2	2	2
Making Bonnets	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sewing and Quilting..... ..	..	130	..	126	..	120
Knitting and Netting.. ..	..	10	..	20	..	20
Mending Stockings .....	..	20	..	20	..	30
Teasing Flocks..... ..	26	26	30	30	20	20
Making Stocks .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Making Mats.... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Working in the Garden.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total employed.....	251	251	259	259	251	251
Unemployed.						
Excitement with Restraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ with Seclusion.... ..	1	1	1	1	1	1
„ without Seclusion	3	3	3	3	3	3
Sick..... ..	20	20	21	21	20	20
Quiet..... ..	59	59	50	50	59	59
Total unemployed....	83	83	75	75	83	83
Admissions..... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths and Discharges .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total patients	334		334		334	

TABLE VI.

ARTICLES MADE and REPAIRED by the Tailors, Shoemakers,
and Women Patients.

<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Made.</i>	<i>Repaired.</i>
Shirts.....	854	2832
Shifts	903	6353
Flannel Singlets	660	3814
Flannel Drawers.....	64	188
Jackets.....	176	
Waistcoats	145	
Trowsers.....	243	
Stocks	146	
Men's Day Caps	147	
Women's Day Caps.....	587	2659
„ Night Caps	323	229
Handkerchiefs.....	569	133
Under Petticoats	479	3437
Top Petticoats	304	1258
Bed Gowns.....	467	3202
Gowns	42	54
Night Bed Gowns....	69	249
Linen Aprons.....	405	2622
Ticken Aprons	300	
Towels	243	
Stays.....	240	2122
Vests	94	513
Bonnets.....	95	297
Linen Drawers.....	10	
Boots and Shoes bound (pairs)	349	
Strong Dresses	32	101
Fibre Door Mats	80	
Mittens (pairs).....	17	
Pairs of Stockings	172	13232
Netted Borders.. ..	50	
Netted Caps....	25	
Window Blinds.....	22	13
Table Cloths....	30	77
Men's Shoes and Boots (pairs).....	26	
„ Strong Shoes „	33	
Women's Shoes and Boots „	349	

<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Made.</i>	<i>Repaired.</i>
Boots and Shoes soled and heeled (pairs) .....	.....	1161
,, repaired ,, .....	.....	177
Bed Ticks.....	389	473
Pillow Ticks	177	.....
Pillow Cases.....	656	685
Fibre Pillows	71	.....
Fibre Pillow Cases	40	.....
Sheets	1023	2109
Quilted Rugs....	327	264
Ticken Rugs	28	.....
Blankets overcast	183	.....
Attendant's Jackets.....	13	.....
,, Waistcoats.....	19	.....
,, Trowsers	30	.....
Cloaks.....	.....	13
Shawls .....	.....	14
Chair Covers .....	.....	8
Carpets.....	.....	41
Counterpanes .....	.....	56
Shirt Fronts.....	.....	377
Books bound	1197	.....
Books repaired....	106	.....
Pictures, &c., mounted.....	39	.....
Yards Grey Linsey woven .....	.....	748

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF TREASURER,

FROM JAN. 1, TO DEC. 31, 1854.

RECEIPTS by the Treasurer of the County Lunatic Asylum at Lancaster, from the 1st day of January, to the 31st day of December, 1854.

I.—From Sales of Miscellanies and Live Stock.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Flour and bran	192	9	6			
Pigs.....	12	9	8			
Mangel wurzel	3	19	3			
Rags.....	29	8	7			
Barm	2	12	4			
				240	19	4

II.—Maintenance Account.

From Unions and Townships in the County contributing to the Asylum, at 7s. 7d., and 8s. 2d., per week	11370	11	11
From Townships in other Counties not contributing, at 12s. per week.....	56	2	1
From the Treasurer of Liverpool Borough Gaol, for criminal lunatics	61	12	0
From the County Treasurer, for criminal and vagrant lunatics	2545	16	1
	14034	2	1

III.—Building Account.

From the County Treasurer for buildings, repairs, furniture, fittings, &c.....	1258	8	6
Total Receipts.....	£15533	9	11

PAYMENTS by the Treasurer of the County Lunatic Asylum at Lancaster, from the 1st day of January, to the 31st day of December, 1854.

I.—Salaries and Wages.

	<i>Officers</i>	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
John Broadhurst, Superintendent	400	0	0			
Edward D. de Vitre, Physician	150	0	0			
Rev. F. B. Danby, Chaplain....	300	0	0			
J. H. Wilson, House Surgeon	88	4	9			
Leonard Willan, Law Clerk	24	7	8			
Robert Jackson, ditto	41	15	10			
John Walker, Treasurer and Clerk	130	0	0			
Henry Shaw, House Steward.....	90	15	4			
Sarah Procter, Matron	75	0	0			
Mary Barker, Assist. Matron.....	22	0	0			
Servants, In-door	342	13	9			
Out-door	156	2	0			
Attendants	1089	15	7			
Labourers.....	74	14	5			
					2985	9	4

Average cost per head, per week, 1s. 8½d.

Men Attendants.

1 Attendant	at £50.	0s.	per annum.
1	37	12	„
12	34	2	„ each
1	26	0	„
8	25	0	„
1 Shoemaker	16s.	per week.	
1 Tailor	28l.	per year.	
2 Porters.. ..	at 30l. and 25l.	„	

Carried over... 2985 9 4

£. s. d. £. s. d.

Brought over.....2985 9 4

Male Attendants—continued.

1 Gardener....	....	24s. per week.
1 Baker	....	24s. „
1 Carter and Brewer	.....	20s. „
1 Steam tender.....	....	18s. „
1 Swineherd..	.. ..	13s. „
1 Labourer	....	15s. „
1 ditto	....	13s. „
1 Lodge Porter....	....	3s. „

Women Attendants.

1 Nurse	....	£19. 8s. per annum.
5 „	....	18 7 „ each.
5 „	.. ....	18 0 „ „
2 „	....	17 12 „ „
1 „	....	17 0 „
1 „	....	15 0 „
1 „	.. ....	14 0 „
3 „	.. ..	13 0 „ each.
1 House Maid	.. ....	12 0 „
1 Cook	.....	20 0 „
1 Assistant Cook.....		14 0 „
2 ditto	.....	9 9 „ each.
1 ditto	....	8 8 „
1 Laundry Maid	... ..	20 0 „
1 ditto	.. ..	12 0 „
2 ditto	....	11 0 „ each.

II.—Provisions.

Porter, 245 gallons, at 1s. 6d.....	.....	18 5 0
Barley.....	.....	5 16 1
Malt 158½ qrs. at 69s. 1d.....	....	547 11 6
Hops, 964 lbs. at 1s. 11d. ....	.....	92 0 10
Butter, 10,391 lbs. at 10½d.....	....	461 6 10
Cheese, 59 cwt. 1 qr. 3 lbs at 63s. 3d .....	....	187 7 8
Coffee, 4,382 lbs. at 1s. 0½d.....	.....	223 10 8

Carried over.....1535 18 7 2985 9 4

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
<i>Brought over.....</i>	1535	18	7	2985	9	4
Currants, 111 lbs. at 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.	....	....	..	4	14	4
Eggs, 40 $\frac{1}{5}$ score at 1s. 2d.	.....	....	....	2	6	1
Fish, Pigs, Sheep, Poultry, &c.	.....	...	..	26	3	11
Meat, 109,513 lbs. at 4 $\frac{6}{16}$ d.	.....	....	..	1988	13	11
Milk, 28,178 gallons, at 5 $\frac{6}{16}$ d.	....	....	....	631	4	7
Oatmeal, 56 loads, at 36s. 5d.	....	....	..	101	19	0
Indian Meal, 18 loads, at 22s.	.....	....	....	19	16	0
Split Peas....	.....	....	..	21	6	6
Potatoes, 1,900 cwt. at 6s. 4 $\frac{1}{8}$ d.	.....	....	....	602	14	4
Raisins, 40 lbs, at 7d...	.....	....	..	1	3	4
Rice, 11,956 lbs, at 1 $\frac{5}{16}$	....	....	....	95	17	6
Sugar, (loaf) 114 lbs. at 4 $\frac{1}{16}$ d.	.....	....	....	2	14	2
Sugar (soft) 18,054 lbs. at 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.	.....	....	....	306	0	9
Tea, 1,477 lbs. at 3s. 3 $\frac{9}{16}$ d	....	.....	....	243	13	0
Tobacco and Snuff.....	.....	....	....	67	7	1
Vinegar, Salt, Mustard, Pepper, &c.	....	....	....	51	14	4
Arrow Root and Sago ....	.....	....	....	15	11	6
Wheat and Grinding, 998 loads, 280 lbs. each, at 40s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d..	2451	14	0			
					8170	12 11
Total Provisions .....	....	....	8170	12	11	
Deduct for Flour, Bran, &c. sold	240	19	4			
				£7929	13	7

Average cost per head, per week, 4s. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

III.—Necessaries.

Candles, (moulds) 24 lbs. at 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d....	....	.....	0	19	6
Candles, (dips) 378 lbs. at 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.	.....	..	12	3	0
Coals, 1277 tons, 9 cwt. 3 qrs. at 13s. 9d...	.....	.....	878	0	6
Slack, 65 tons, 3 cwt. 2 qrs. at 9s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	....	..	31	2	0
Turf .....	....	....	12	18	0
Gas....	.....	..	92	10	8
Soda, 10 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lbs. at 9s. 5d.	....	.....	5	2	8
Soap, (hard) 107 cwt, at 34s. 1d.	.....	....	182	6	0
Soap, (soft) 15 cwt. at 28s. 3d...	.....	..	21	3	6
Starch and Blue ....	.....	....	13	11	5
				1249	17 3
Average cost per head, per week, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.					
				Carried over.....	12405 19 6

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
<i>Brought over.....</i>				12405	19	6

IV.—*Surgery and Dispensary.*

Drugs	15	11	3			
Wine and Spirits	81	8	0			
				<hr/>	96	19 3
Average cost per head, per week, $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{18}$ d.						

V.—*Clothing.*

Calico	25	19	9			
Flannel.....	116	2	8			
Leather	67	12	6			
Linen.....	192	10	6			
Stockings	106	1	0			
Thread, Needles, &c....	81	7	10			
Woollen Cloth.....	222	5	0			
				<hr/>	811	19 3
Average cost per head, per week, $5\frac{1}{2}$ d.						

VI.—*Furniture and Bedding.*

Bedding	115	19	7			
Blankets.....	95	13	0			
Counterpanes.....	131	0	6			
Crockery.....	43	2	3			
Culinary, and other Utensils, Brushes, &c....	129	6	11			
Ironmongery	38	18	0			
Sheeting.....	164	11	7			
Straw, Noils, and other Materials for Bedding....	192	19	9			
Upholstery	56	6	1			
Towelling.....	6	7	10			
				<hr/>	974	5 6
Average cost per head, per week, $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.						

VII.—*Funeral Expenses.*

Coffins.....	32	12	0			
Church Dues.....	4	6	4			
				<hr/>	36	18 4
Average cost per head, per week, $\frac{1}{4}$ d.						

Carried over..... 14326 1 10

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
<i>Brought over.....</i>				14326	1	10

VIII.—*Building and Repairs.*

Cartage	3	9	6
Iron work and Castings.....	102	11	6
Labour and Wages	511	13	5
Painter	78	7	10
Plumber and Glazier.....	27	4	0
Slater and Plasterer	56	0	0
Stone Mason	96	19	0
Lime, Sand and Gravel	10	19	8
Timber	56	1	0
Slack.....	5	16	8
Puddling reservoir, and damage in laying water pipes, &c ..	22	2	7
Shrubs, Plants, &c.....	49	11	6
Ironmongery	44	1	11
Provender....	9	12	6
Advertising	0	13	3
Fire Assurance.....	23	10	9
Laying out the Grounds....	72	18	0
Architect and Superintendent of works	25	0	0
John Shaw, Pension, 1 year	40	0	0
William Megrady, Pension, 1 year	15	0	0
	<hr/>		
		1251	13 1

IX.—*Garden and Farm.*

Seeds	18	8	7
Provender for Live stock	15	6	0
Saddlery.....	1	18	6
	<hr/>		
		35	13 1

Average cost per head, per week, $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

X.—*Miscellaneous.*

Advertising, Printing, Books, Stationery and Postage	91	4	1
Rates, Tithes, and Taxes.....	7	9	0
Musical Instruments ..	23	15	0
Repairs of Clock, &c	5	15	0
	<hr/>		
<i>Carried over.....</i>	128	3	1
	<hr/>		
	156	13	8 0

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
<i>Brought over.....</i>	128	3	1	156	13	8
Carriage of Goods	6	19	6			
Travelling Expenses of discharged Patients	19	3	7			
Whitewashing	71	0	0			
Interest and Bank Commision	112	10	0			
				337	16	2

Average cost per head, per week, $2\frac{1}{4}$ d.

Total Payments..... 15951 4 2

Summary of Average cost per head, per week.

I.—Salaries and Wages....	1	$8\frac{1}{4}$
II.—Provisions	4	$5\frac{3}{4}$
III.—Necessaries	0	$8\frac{1}{2}$
IV.—Surgery and Dispensary..	0	$0\frac{1}{2}\frac{2}{16}$
V.—Clothing	0	$5\frac{1}{2}$
VI.—Furniture and Bedding	0	$6\frac{1}{2}$
VII.—Funeral Expenses	0	$0\frac{1}{4}$
IX.—Garden and Farm	0	$0\frac{1}{4}$
X.—Miscellaneous	0	$2\frac{1}{4}$
<i>Total</i>	8	$13\frac{2}{4}\frac{2}{16}$

BALANCE

GENERAL STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS

Between the 1st day of January

Dr.

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.
I.—From Sales of Miscellaneous and Live stock.....	....	240	19 4
II.—From Maintenance for Pauper patients ....	.....	14034	2 1
III.—From County Treasurer, for Buildings, Repairs, Furniture, Fittings, &c.....	....	.....	1258 8 6
<hr/>			
<i>Total Receipts</i> .....	....	15533	9 11
Balance due to the Treasurer ....	.....	..	1420 1 9
<hr/>			
		£16953	11 8
<hr/>			

JOHN WALKER, Treasurer and Clerk.

STATEMENT OF THE FINANCIAL AFFAIRS OF 1854.

	£.	s.	d.
Dec. 30 To Amount due for Maintenance of Patients .....	....	3620	19 7
To ditto for Flour and Bran sold .....	.....	51	1 5
To Balance .....	.....	37	0 9
<hr/>			
		£3709	1 9
<hr/>			

JOHN WALKER, Treasurer and Clerk

HEET.

ACCOUNT of the COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM at LANCASTER,
and the 31st day of December, 1854.

Cr.

PAYMENTS.

	£.	s.	d.
By Balance due to the Treasurer, 1st January, 1854	1002	7	6
I.—By Salaries and Wages	2985	9	4
II.—By Provisions	8170	12	11
III.—By Necessaries, &c.....	1249	17	3
IV.—By Surgery and Dispensary	96	19	3
V.—By Clothing.....	811	19	3
VI.—By Furniture and Bedding.....	974	5	6
VII.—By Funeral Expenses	36	18	4
VIII.—By Building and Repairs	1251	13	1
IX.—By Garden and Farm	35	13	1
X.—By Miscellaneous	337	16	2
<hr/>			
Total Payments.....	£16953	11	8
<hr/>			

Audited, Lancaster, 6th January, 1855.

WILLIAM GARNETT. JOHN CHIPPINDALL.

LANCASTER LUNATIC ASYLUM, 31st DECEMBER, 1854.

1854.	£.	s.	d.
Dec. 31 By Amount due to the Treasurer, (see above).....	1420	1	9
By Amount to sundry 'Tradesmen on account of Maintenance of Patients this day	2277	19	6
By Amount to the County for Coffins.....	11	0	6
<hr/>			
	£3709	1	9
<hr/>			

GARDEN AND

Dr.

	£.	s.	d.
To Stock of Pigs on hand, 1st January, 1854.....	154	0	0
Crop on Land, 1st January, 1854....	13	10	0
Man's wages attending Pigs.....	33	18	0
Oat Meal for feeding Pigs.....	124	6	11
Seconds Flour for ditto.....	28	10	4
Grains from Brewery for ditto.....	26	5	0
Mangel Wurzel for ditto	5	5	0
Turnips for ditto.....	1	11	6
Pig Potatoes	7	10	6
Butcher for killing Pigs	3	7	6
Coals.....	1	11	11
Sundries for Pigs.....	1	8	6
Fowls for Stock	1	1	0
Sheep for do.....	8	10	0
Implements of Husbandry.....	3	0	4
Gardener's Wages	54	12	0
Laborer's do	38	13	2
Garden Seeds, &c.....	8	7	2
Seed Oats and Seed Potatoes	12	18	10
*Rent of Land	50	0	0
Profit to the Asylum.....	227	12	9
	<hr/>		
	£806	0	5
	<hr/>		

* In order to estimate the profit fairly, the Farm is debited with rent of Land under cultivation, though no Land is actually rented.

FARM ACCOUNT.

Cr.

	£.	s.	d.
By 12394 lbs. Pork	292	11	7
Pigs sold at market	12	9	8
One Porkling.....	0	10	0
Eggs from Poultry yard.....	5	8	4
Fowls killed.....	1	11	9
Estimated value of Live Stock, 1st January, 1855—			
Pigs	160	3	0
Sheep	11	5	0
Fowls.....	3	16	0—175 4 0
305 loads Potatoes at 9s.....	137	5	0
43 „ Pig Potatoes at 3s. 6d.....	7	10	6
972 Stones Hay at 6d.....	24	6	0
18 lds. 15 st. 12 lbs. Oats at 27s.....	25	7	5
Oat Straw.....	4	9	0
Mangel Wurzel	5	5	0
Turnips and Carrots, &c.....	6	10	0
152 st. Onions at 1s. 2d.	8	17	4
Sundry Vegetables, &c. consumed during the year	84	14	10
Estimated value of Crop on ground, 1st January, 1855—			
Turnips	3	10	0
Cabbage, &c.....	6	10	0
Celery.....	4	0	0
	14	0	0
	<hr/> £806 0 5 <hr/>		

HENRY SHAW,
House Steward.



THE COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM
AT PRESTWICH.



REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS

OF THE

COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM AT PRESTWICH,

TO THE

Adjourned Annual Sessions held January 3rd, 1855.

*County Lunatic Asylum,
Prestwich, 1st Jan. 1855.*

The Committee of Visitors of the County Lunatic Asylum, at Prestwich, pursuant to the provisions of the Act 16 and 17 Victoria, cap. 97, present the following report for the past year, to the Court of General Annual Session.

The Asylum has received the constant attention of the Visitors, who have much pleasure in confirming the opinion of former Committees, as to its eligibility and fitness in every respect for the humane purposes to which it is devoted.

On the 31st ult., there were in the Asylum 236 male and 255 female patients, during the past year 248 were admitted, 139 were discharged, 94 died, and 121 cured.

The Committee regret that they have been compelled to refuse numerous applications for admission, and that the greatest difficulty has been felt in retaining suitable accommodation for the most urgent cases.

If the Court should think proper to direct an enlargement of the

Asylum, the Visitors beg to refer to a report presented in April last, shewing the plans and estimate of the cost of providing accommodation for 110 additional patients.

The buildings, which have been thoroughly painted and whitewashed by the attendants and patients, are in an efficient state of repair. Much has been done to give increased cheerfulness to the wards, by the introduction of a considerable number of sofas, chairs, tables, book-cases, pictures, aviaries and flowers. The whole have been provided at a very trifling expense, and all the articles of furniture have been made by the patients and attendants.

Considerable progress has been made in laying out the grounds and walks, and the gardens are in a satisfactory and productive condition.

The Visitors have taken on lease the 18 additional acres of land referred to in the last report, which, besides being remunerative in supplying farming produce for the consumption of the Asylum, have proved beneficial in affording healthful employment to the patients.

The general health of the patients continues to be good, and the institution has been free from epidemic disorders of any kind; but with reference to the medical statistics, the Visitors would refer to the report of the Superintendent, which, at the usual period, will be circulated amongst the Magistrates of the County.

In conclusion the Visitors desire to express their unqualified approval of the conduct of the officers of the institution, amongst whom no change has taken place since the last report.

THOS. S. MILLS,
Chairman.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

*County of Lancaster Asylum,
Prestwich, Mar. 7th, 1855.*

Gentlemen,

In matters connected with the management of the Asylum during the year 1854, so little deviation has there been from the general routine of former years, that it will be unnecessary for me to trouble you with any lengthened report, beyond presenting to you the usual Statistical Tables, which will exhibit the results of the past year's labours.

The number of patients left in the Asylum on the 1st of January 1854, was 475, (244 men and 231 women.) The number admitted throughout the year was 248, (119 men and 129 women,) making a total of 723 under care and treatment during the twelve months. The removals and deaths have been as follow :—

121	have been discharged, recovered	(4 having been readmitted) ;
15	ditto	relieved ;
3	ditto	not improved ;
1	(a criminal lunatic) has escaped ; and	
94	have died ;	

leaving 490 in the institution on the 1st of January 1855.

As is usual in County Asylums generally, every year adds to the number of permanent cases, and, therefore, it is principally to the more recent admissions that we look for recoveries. The per-centage of cures upon the admissions has been 48·79: upon the total number under treatment, 16·73.

The deaths, which are 13 per cent. upon the total number under treatment, have been more numerous than in previous years; and at first sight this mortality would appear great, but will be readily explained by a reference to the causes. It will be seen, by Table No. XI., that 55 deaths are attributable to diseases of the brain, general paralysis and epilepsy; 19 to chronic disease of the heart and lungs; 11 to exhaustion after mania; 3 to old age; and the remaining 6 to various causes specified in the table.

The chief cause of death is general paralysis, a disease which I confess never to have seen cured, although I have known it to have been considerably relieved in the early stage, and, by great care on the part of the patient, kept in abeyance for some time.

Continued attention has been given to the useful employment and recreation of the patients, as a most important auxilliary to the strictly medical means adopted in their treatment, and with the same beneficial results as heretofore, both as to the great object of the institution—the restoration of the patients—and the economical administration of the establishment.

The proportionate number of recoveries from year to year, and the short period of residence to which the majority of those patients who

recovered have been subjected, (the average term of residence of 110, out of the 121 cured last year, being only four months) will, I hope, exempt us from any suspicion that, by retaining them longer than necessary, or by over-working them, the interests of the patients are sacrificed to those, in an economical point of view, of the institution. I make these remarks because the subject of employing patients more extensively (which, in some Asylums, has been the case of late years) has, within the last few months, received a severe and, I am inclined to think, somewhat unjust criticism from a few medical men whose opinions, from their several positions, are entitled to respect.

It is still a source of much gratification to me to be able to state—and I say it in no boastful spirit—that as yet we have not lost a patient by suicide, although, as all know who regularly visit the Asylum, great confidence is constantly placed in the inmates. Since the opening of the establishment (upwards of four years since) nearly 1,300 patients have been admitted, (of whom more than 400 have been recovered and restored to their homes,) and a large proportion of these have had a strong suicidal tendency.

The internal comforts of the Asylum are annually increased through the instrumentality of the patients and attendants: the accuracy of which observation is attested by the following report left by the Commissioners in Lunacy at their last visit.

*“ Prestwich Lunatic Asylum,
“ Oct. 16th, 1854.*

“ There are at present 241 male and 256 female patients, making a total of 497, in the house, besides 2 males who are out upon leave. We

have gone through and inspected the different galleries, day-rooms, and doimitories, and have seen all the patients in their several wards. At the time of our visit the patients were, for the most part, seated at table and dining ; and, with few exceptions, were tranquil and orderly. A few who were labouring under maniaical excitement, were placed in seclusion ; and a considerable number, who were suffering from attacks of general paralysis, were keeping their beds. The general condition of the patients, however, in respect of bodily health is very good, and there is no contagious or epidemic disease prevailing among them.

“ Since the visit of the Commissioners on the 26th of September last, 127 male and 150 female patients have been admitted. Within the same period 148 patients, viz., 63 males and 85 females, have been discharged, of whom 120 are registered as being recovered, and 1 male has made his escape. The deaths during the period have amounted to 102, of whom 65 were males and 37 were females. The principal causes of death assigned for this mortality are—general paralysis, to which are ascribed 35 deaths ; disease of the brain, with paralysis, causing 10 deaths ; epilepsy, causing 7 deaths ; maniaical exhaustion, causing 12 deaths ; and pulmonary consumption, causing 12 deaths.

“ Many patients continue to be sent to the Asylum in a sinking and hopeless state.

“ No instance of suicide has occurred among the patients since the opening of the institution nearly four years ago.

“ We found the various corridors and apartments clean, sweet, well aired, and in excellent order. A great number of convenient and neat

articles of furniture, both of a useful and ornamental kind, such as easy chairs, settees and sofas, small tables, bookcases, shelves, aviaries, &c., have been introduced into the galleries and sitting-rooms. Nearly all these have been manufactured or fitted up by the patients themselves, and they, as well as the numerous prints with which the walls are covered, and the flowering plants in the windows, contribute very materially to the cheerfulness and comfort both of the house and its inmates.

“ Divine service continues to be regularly performed as heretofore, and is attended on an average by about 300 of the patients, who are stated to conduct themselves with the utmost propriety and decorum during the service.

“ The return of employment shews that upwards of 360 patients are regularly employed in different occupations suited to their sex and previous habits of life. Almost all the articles of furniture, including the bedsteads, tables, chairs and sofas, and the whole of the clothing for the use of the house, are made by the labour of the patients themselves many of whom have been taught the trade of tailors or shoemakers since their admission. About 70 of the men work in the garden and on the farm, and more than 60 of the women are employed in the laundry.

“ The grounds are being gradually trenched and levelled, and a large portion of the land now bears excellent crops of vegetables, and appears to be already in a high state of cultivation.

“ We particularly noted the appearance and clothing of the patients who seemed to us to be clean and neat in their persons and dress. The

dinner to-day consisted of potatoe soup, with meat in it. We tasted the soup, which was rich and savoury, and was well cooked. The quantity supplied also was ample.

“ Altogether the condition of the Asylum and its inmates is very satisfactory, and fully warrants our conclusion that the management and supervision of the institution are equally judicious and efficient.

Signed,

“ J. W. MYLNE,

“ T. TURNER,

“ Commissioners in Lunacy.”

In consequence of the dearness of provisions, the average weekly cost per patient during the past year advanced to 7s. 7·85d.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble Servant,

J. HOLLAND, F.R.C.S.

Superintendent.

*To the Committee of Visitors
of the County of Lancaster Asylum,
Prestwich.*

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.

Admissions and Discharges,

From January 1854, to January 1855.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Remaining in the Asylum on the 1st of January 1854	244	231	475
Admitted during the year.....	119	129	248
Discharged cured.....	55	66	121
„ relieved.....	9	6	15
„ unimproved.....	1	2	3
Escaped.....	1	0	1
Died	62	32	94
Total discharged, &c.....	127	106	233
Per centage of cures on Admission during the year .....	..	..	48·79
„ „ on the numbers under treatment.....	..	..	16·73
„ of deaths „ „ .....	..	..	13·
Daily average number of patients during the year .....	..	..	492
Number remaining in the Asylum 1st of January, 1855	236	254	490

TABLE II.
*Admissions and Discharges,
Since the opening of the Asylum, from January 1851, to January 1855.*

	1851.			1852.			1853.			1854.		
	M.	F.	TOTAL.	M.	F.	TOTAL.	M.	F.	TOTAL.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Admitted.....	217	211	428	137	135	272	164	159	323	119	129	248
Discharged cured.....	35	32	67	50	57	107	45	65	110	55	66	121
" relieved	1	1	2	3	2	5	5	13	18	9	6	15
" unimproved .....	..	..	..	7	8	15	20	14	34	1	2	3
Escaped.....	2	..	2	2	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	1
Died.....	31	24	55	30	27	57	42	31	73	62	32	94
Total discharged, escaped & died.	69	57	126	92	94	186	113	123	236	127	106	233
Per centage of cures on admissions during the year .....	..	..	..	..	..	39.34	..	..	34.06	..	..	48.79
Per centage of cures on the numbers under treatment .....	..	..	15.65	..	..	18.64	..	..	15.47	..	..	16.73
Per centage of deaths " .....	..	..	12.85	..	..	9.93	..	..	10.42	..	..	13.
Daily average number of patients during each year .....	..	..	227	..	..	356	..	..	456	..	..	492
Remaining in the Asylum, 31st December, in each year	149	153	302	193	195	388	244	231	475	236	254	490

TABLE III.
*Admission, 1854,
With respect to social state.*

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Single.....	44	47	91
Married	68	62	130
Widowed.....	7	20	27
Total.....	119	129	248

TABLE IV.

*Duration of Insanity,
(Previous to admission,) of Patients admitted during each year since the
opening of the Asylum.*

	1851.			1852.			1853.			1854.		
	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.
1 week and under	22	23	45	19	23	42	26	32	58	25	28	53
2 " 4 weeks	22	24	46	30	29	59	21	32	53	29	24	53
1 month	16	24	40	22	17	39	19	14	33	16	16	32
2 " 2 months	14	9	23	10	15	25	8	8	16	5	7	12
3 " 3 "	14	11	25	12	8	20	21	10	31	14	20	34
6 " 6 "	13	15	28	13	11	24	6	13	19	10	11	21
1 year	26	23	49	10	8	18	18	11	29	7	7	14
3 years	10	14	24	4	4	8	8	5	13	0	4	4
5 " 5 "	13	10	23	2	2	4	3	5	8	0	0	0
10 " 10 "	1	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	9	3	0	3
15 " 15 "	0	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	4	0	0	0
20 " 20 "	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30 " 30 "	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
40 " 40 "	59	46	105	11	13	24	24	21	45	9	10	19
Unknown	6	7	13	2	1	3	3	1	4	1	2	3
From Birth	217	211	428	137	135	272	164	159	323	119	129	248
Total	217	211	428	137	135	272	164	159	323	119	129	248

TABLE V.

Admissions 1854, with respect to the form of Insanity.

	Combined with Epilepsy		Do with general Paralysis		Disposed to Suicide		Total.		General Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Mania.....	56	70	7	5	16	3	15	18	157
Puerperal do.....	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	7
Monomania....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Melancholia.....	18	22	2	..	..	..	11	14	42
Dementia	9	14	1	2	9	2	3	4	37
Amentia	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	3
Total	84	115	10	8	25	5	29	36	248

TABLE VI.

Duration of Treatment of Patients discharged cured, 1854.

	M.	F.	TOTAL
Under 3 Months	22	20	42
„ 6 „	18	22	40
„ 9 „ ..	4	8	12
„ 12 „	5	10	15
„ 18 „ ..	2	3	5
„ 2 Years	2	0	2
„ 3 „ ..	2	3	5
Total	55	66	121

TABLE VII.

Cures, with respect to the Form of Insanity, 1854.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Mania.....	40	38	78
Puerperal do ....	..	6	6
Monomania..	1	1	2
Melancholia	9	18	27
Dementia....	5	3	8
Total	55	66	121

TABLE VIII.

*Admissions with respect to Sex and Season,
From Jan. 1st 1854, to Jan. 1st 1855.*

1854,	M.	F.	TOTAL.	Quarterly TOTAL.
January	15	7	22	62
February....	10	8	18	
March	9	13	22	
April.....	10	10	20	68
May..	9	16	25	
June	10	13	23	
July ..	15	13	28	65
August	9	11	20	
September	5	12	17	
October....	11	7	18	53
November	9	10	19	
December ..	7	9	16	
Total	119	129	248	248

TABLE IX.

*Admissions,**With respect to previous occupation, 1854.*

MEN.

Weavers, factory hands, &c. . .	17	Clogger.....	1
Laborers	10	Milk Seller.....	1
Mechanics.....	7	Publican.....	1
Shoemakers....	6	Gardener	1
Joiners	4	Umbrella Maker	1
Clerks	4	Musician.....	1
Drapers.....	3	Overlooker in Factory.....	1
Dyers	3	Pavior	1
Fustian Cutters.....	3	Basket Maker	1
Porters	3	Chair Maker	1
Bakers....	2	Glass Blower	1
Tailors	2	Confectioner	1
Cabinet Makers	2	Watch Maker.....	1
Stonemasons	2	Hatter.....	1
Barbers	2	Tin Plate Worker	1
Teachers.....	2	Pin Maker	1
Hawkers.....	2	Paper Hanger	1
Errand Boys	2	Pipe Maker	1
Pattern Card Makers	2	Collier.....	1
Catholic Priest	1	Warehouseman	1
Boiler Maker....	1	Commercial Traveller	1
Iron Moulder	1	Brewer	1
Iron Turner....	1	Painter.....	1
Wire Weavers	1	Packer	1
Blacksmith....	1	Block Cutter	1
Engine Driver.....	1	Sawyer	1
Carter	1	Cork Cutter	1
Comb Maker	1	None	3
Brick Maker	1		
Bricklayer	1	Total	119

WOMEN.

Household	57	Lace Maker	1
Weavers, factory hands, &c....	31	Stay Maker.....	1
Domestic servants	13	Market Woman	1
Dressmakers	7	Lodging House Keeper	1
Charwomen.....	5	Green Grocer	1
Shoebinders ...	2	None	4
Shopkeepers	2		
Hawkers....	2	Total	129
Waistcoat Maker	1		

TABLE X.

Admissions with respect to Age, 1854.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Under 15 years.. .. .	2	2	4
From 15 to 20 years..	10	6	16
„ 20 to 30 „	20	33	53
„ 30 to 40 „	34	33	67
„ 40 to 50 „	25	23	48
„ 50 to 60 „	19	18	37
„ 60 to 70 „	7	10	17
„ 70 to 80 „	1	1	2
„ 80 to 90 „	1	0	1
Unknown..... ..	0	3	3
Total	119	129	248

TABLE XI.

Causes of Death, 1854.

	M.	F.	TOTL
Disease of Brain and Membranes	0	2	2
Ditto with General Paralysis	27	4	31
Ditto ditto terminating in Apoplexy	6	1	7
Ditto ditto with Gangrenous Erysipelas..	1	0	1
Ditto with Tuberculous Disease of Lungs	0	1	1
Apoplexy..... ..	1	0	1
Paralysis	1	2	3
Epilepsy terminating in Apoplexy	3	1	4
Exhaustion after Epilepsy	2	1	3
Ditto after Mania	5	6	11
Ditto ditto in early stage of General Paralysis	1	1	2
Ditto ditto accompanied with extensive Disease of Heart and Lungs	1	0	1
Ditto ditto accompanied with General Anasarca and Gangrenous Erysipelas	0	1	1
Ditto ditto (Chronic) accompanied with Purpura Hæmorrhagica	0	1	1
Ditto ditto accompanied with Chronic Diarrhœa	1	0	1
Disease of the Heart and Lungs	1	2	3
Ditto ditto with Hydrothorax	1	0	1
Hypertrophy of the Heart and partial Paralysis	1	0	1
Ditto and extensive tuberculous Disease of the Lungs ..	1	0	1
Disease of the Heart and Kidneys combined with General Anasarca	0	1	1
Pulmonary Consumption	5	4	9
Tubercular Disease of the Lungs and Abdominal Viscera	1	1	2
Caries of the Sterum, and Gangrene of the Lungs	1	0	1
Carbuncle	0	1	1
Ascites..... ..	1	0	1
Natural Decay in old Age	1	2	3
Total	62	32	94

TABLE XII.

*Extract from the Daily Account of the State of
the Patients.*

MEN.

Employed.	JULY 1854.					
	Monday 24th		Tuesday 25th.		Sunday 30th.	
	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
Working in the Land and Gardens..	69	72	68	72	..	..
Assisting Joiners.....	5	5	5	5	..	..
„ Engineer	7	7	6	6	3	3
„ Plumber and Painter ..	5	5	5	5	..	..
„ Upholsterer	4	8	4	8	..	..
„ Tailor.....	5	5	5	5	..	..
„ In the Kitchen	6	6	6	6	6	6
„ Baker	2	2	2	2	..	..
Cleaning Wards	37	20	38	18	50	25
„ Steward's office.....	2	2	1	1	..	..
Total employed.....	142	132	140	128	59	34
Unemployed.						
Excitement with Restraint....	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ with Seclusion..	4	4	4	4	5	5
„ without Seclusion	5	5	5	5	6	6
Sick.....	8	8	8	7	7	6
Quiet.. ..	92	102	94	106	174	199
Total unemployed....	109	119	111	122	192	216
Admissions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths and Discharges ....	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total.....	251	251	251	250	251	250
At Prayers	89	..	89	..	..	..
At Church ..	..	..	..	..	131	134

TABLE XII. CONTINUED.

*Extract from the Daily Account of the State of
the Patients.*

WOMEN.

Employed.	JULY 1854.					
	Monday 24th.		Tuesday 25th.		Sunday 30th.	
	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
Cleaning Wards ..	44	24	44	10	44	10
Assisting in the Kitchen....	6	6	6	6	6	6
Assisting in the Laundry..	78	70	70	70	..	..
Sewing and Quilting.....	6	9	4	15	..	..
Hay Making	50	50	46	54	..	..
Total employed.....	184	159	170	155	50	16
Unemployed.						
Excitement with Restraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ with Seclusion....	2	2	2	3	2	2
„ without Seclusion	4	3	2	3	4	6
Sick.....	12	10	10	10	9	9
Quiet....	43	71	61	74	183	214
Total unemployed....	61	86	75	90	198	231
Admissions .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths and Discharges .....	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	245	245	245	245	248	247
At Prayers.....	70	..	70	..	..	..
At Church ..	..	..	..	..	147	140

LIST of ARTICLES of CLOTHING, &c., Made and Repaired,
during the Year, 1854.

<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Made.</i>	<i>Repaired.</i>
Leather Shoes	386	1372
Clogs.....	123	99
Suits of Clothes for Male Attendants.....	23	52
Jackets for Patients		649
Waistcoats		481
Trowsers:.....		7819
Men's Caps....		596
Flannel Drawers.....		298
„ Shirts....		424
Shirts	547	3354
Neckerchiefs....	995	40
Shawls		14
Linen Slops.....		74
Dresses for Female Attendants	18	
Flannel Petticoats for Patients....	93	685
Linsey Petticoats	135	861
Aprons	875	943
Linsey Bed Gowns	278	1044
Pinafores.....	20	94
Pairs of Stockings	403	14951
Women's Day Caps.....	319	414
„ Night Caps		8
Chemises....	481	966
Stays.....	32	243
Velvet Stocks..	298	
Strong Dresses	5	191
Strong Drawers.....		81
Strong Bed Rugs	4	
Bonnets trimmed....		209
Linsey Gowns.....	3	
Table Cloths....	116	271
Towels	23	186
Mattress Cases.....	54	7950
Bolster Cases....		116
Pillow Cases	71	50

<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Made.</i>	<i>Repaired.</i>
Bolster Slips	359	471
Pillow Slips....	36	95
Sheets		1537
Bed Rugs.....		114
Blankets		259
Bonnets.....		667
Gloves	4	
Window Blinds.....	8	37
Hand Towels	68	
Couch Covers.....	26	44
Curtains....	10	22
Stretchers.....	37	80
Night Drawers	13	
Handkerchiefs.....	588	
Carpets bound and repaired	8	42
Bags	52	
Garters.....	146	
Fine Shirt Collars.....	22	

LIST OF WORK done by the Attendants and Patients as Mechanics,
Joiners, Plumbers, Painters, Stone Masons and Smiths,
during the Year ending December 31st, 1854.

Square yards.

Painting Walls, Doors &c., in Wards..... 17,684

Graining and Varnishing 136 Doors, and 80 Windows.

Whitewashing the Walls and Ceilings of the whole of the Building once, and many parts much oftener.

Fitting and Fixing 4 Stone Cisterns.

Making 1 Large Filter Bed for Reservoir.

„ Wood Work for Green House.

„ 24 Arm Chairs.

„ 1 Glass Cupboard for Musical Instrument and Books.

„ 109 Pictures Framed and Glazed.

„ 16 Bookcases

„ 3 Birch Tables.

Making	12 Birch Loo Tables.
„	2 Birch Fall Tables.
„	2 Birch Forms.
„	6 Aviaries.
„	34 Bedsteads (Birch).
„	49 Stretchers.
„	2 Wood Trestles.
„	Shelves for Clothes and other Stores.
„	2 Baker's Peels.
„	26 Sand Boxes.
„	2 Knife Boxes.
„	2 Packing Cases.
„	100 Door Knobs.
„	2 Troughs.
„	2 Ladders.
„	1 Large Wooden Roller.
„	Bath Room Floor relaid and Bath refitted.
„	1 Cart Box.
„	3 doz. Scaffold planks, Bored for Bolts.
Fixing and Fitting	Gas pipes &c., to Shippons, Slaughter house and Stables.
„	4 Gas Stands at Church.
Removing and Refitting	Steam pipes belonging to Coppers, also Fitting 116 feet of Iron tubing thereto.
Fixing and Fitting	690 feet of Iron pipes, to convey Water to the Church for Warming purposes.
„	86 feet of Iron pipes in various places.
„	951 feet of Lead pipes to convey Gas to the Church.
„	1 Large Iron Water Cistern.
„	168 feet of Iron piping thereto.
„	Iron work for Green house, including Warming Apparatus.
Making	102 Iron Hurdles.
„	24 doz. $\frac{3}{8}$ -Bolts and Nuts for same.
„	467 Bolts and Nuts various sizes.
„	6 doz. Italian Iron Heaters.
„	48 Mop Nails.
„	59 Holdfasts and Staples various sizes.
„	36 Stretcher Irons.
„	19 Cramps and Clips.
„	55 Wall Plates and Plates for Paling Flags.
„	10 Hooks and Links.
„	6 Iron Centres for Rollers of Washing machine
„	12 Iron Rings „ „

Making	1 Sheet Iron Guard for Well pump.
„	22 Plates and Catches for Doors.
„	5 Cleavers for Shoeshop to cut Nails.
„	1 Pitchfork for Stable.
„	1 Large Meat Fork for Kitchen.
„	55 New Ward Keys.
Repairing	50 Old Ward Keys.
	40 Vols. of Books bound.
	6 Music Cases.

ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS.

Repairing Hand Pumps, Mowing Machines, Washing Machines, Mangles, Baths,
 Water Closets, Gas Fittings, Windows, Doors, Door Pads, Locks, Bedsteads,
 Stretchers, Chairs, Forms, Barrows, Carts, &c.
 Plumbing and Glazing.

Extra Diet Table for Patients Employed.

M.A.L.I.S.

<i>Breakfast.</i>		<i>Dinner.</i>		<i>Supper.</i>	
Monday	1½ pint Milk Porridge, 6 oz. Bread.	Pease Soup, 1½ pint (containing 4 oz. meat for each patient,) 8 oz. Bread, 2 oz. Cheese, 1 pint Beer.	1 pint Tea or Coffee, 8 oz. Bread, ⅓ oz. Butter.		
Tuesday	Ditto	Meat Pies (containing 4 oz. meat for each patient,) 1 lb. Vegetables, 2 oz. Bread, 2 oz. Cheese, 1 pint Beer.	Ditto		
Wednesday ..	Ditto	Roast Meat, (7 oz. uncooked and free from bone,) 1 lb. Vegetables, 8 oz. Bread, 2 oz. Cheese, 1 pint Beer.	Ditto		
Thursday	Ditto	Meat Pies, (containing 4 oz. meat for each patient,) 1 lb. Vegetables, 2 oz. Bread, 2 oz. Cheese, 1 pint Beer.	Ditto		
Friday	Ditto	Boiled Meat, (7 oz. uncooked and free from bone,) 1 lb. Vegetables, 8 oz. Bread, 2 oz. Cheese, 1 pint Beer.	Ditto		
Saturday	Ditto	Irish Stew, (containing 4 oz. meat for each patient,) 8 oz. Bread, 2 oz. Cheese, ½ pint Beer.	Ditto		
Sunday	Ditto	Boiled Meat, (7 oz. uncooked and free from bone,) 1 lb. Vegetables, 6 oz. Bread, 1 pint Beer.	1 pint Tea or Coffee, 6 oz. Bread, ⅓ oz. Butter.		

F.E.M.A.L.I.S.

<i>Breakfast.</i>		<i>Dinner.</i>		<i>Supper.</i>	
Monday	1½ pint Milk Porridge, 6 oz. Bread.	Pease Soup 1½ pint, (containing 4 oz. meat for each patient,) 6 oz. Bread, 1 oz. Cheese, 1 pint Beer.	1 pint Tea or Coffee, 6 oz. Bread, ⅓ oz. Butter.		
Tuesday	Ditto	Meat Pies, (containing 4 oz. meat for each patient,) 1 lb. Vegetables, 2 oz. Bread, 1 oz. Cheese, 1 pint Beer.	Ditto		
Wednesday ..	Ditto	Roast Meat, (5½ oz. uncooked and free from bone,) 1 lb. Vegetables, 6 oz. Bread, 1 oz. Cheese, 1 pint Beer.	Ditto		
Thursday	Ditto	Meat Pies, (containing 4 oz. meat for each patient,) 1 lb. Vegetables, 2 oz. Bread, 1 oz. Cheese, 1 pint Beer.	Ditto		
Friday	Ditto	Boiled Meat, (5½ oz. uncooked, and free from bone,) 1 lb. Vegetables, 6 oz. Bread, 1 oz. Cheese, 1 pint Beer.	Ditto		
Saturday	Ditto	Irish Stew, (containing 4 oz. meat for each patient,) 6 oz. Bread, 1 oz. Cheese, ½ pint Beer.	Ditto		
Sunday	Ditto	Boiled Meat, (5½ oz. uncooked and free from bone,) 1 lb. Vegetables, 4 oz. Bread, 1 pint Beer.	Ditto		

Ordinary Diet Table.

M.A.L.I.E.S.

	<i>Breakfast.</i>	<i>Dinner.</i>	<i>Supper.</i>
Monday	1½ pint Milk Porridge, 6 oz. Bread.	Pease Soup 1½ pint, (containing 4 oz. meat for each patient,) 6 oz. Bread, ½ pint Beer.	1 pint Tea or Coffee, 6 oz. Bread, ½ oz. Butter.
Tuesday	Ditto	Meat Pies, (containing 4 oz. meat for each patient,) 1 lb. Vegetables, ½ pint Beer.	Ditto
Wednesday ..	Ditto	Roast Meat, (7 oz. uncooked and free from bone,) 1 lb. Vegetables, 6 oz. Bread, ½ pint Beer.	Ditto
Thursday	Ditto	Meat Pies, (containing 4 oz. meat for each patient,) 1 lb. Vegetables, ½ pint Beer.	Ditto
Friday.....	Ditto	Boiled Meat, (7 oz. uncooked and free from bone,) 1 lb Vegetables, 6 oz Bread, ½ pint Beer	Ditto
Saturday	Ditto	Irish Stew 1½ pint, (containing 4 oz. meat for each patient,) 6 oz. Bread.	Ditto
Sunday	Ditto	Boiled Meat, (7 oz. uncooked and free from bone,) 1 lb. Vegetables, 6 oz Bread, ½ pint Beer,	Ditto

F.F.M.A.L.I.E.S.

	<i>Breakfast.</i>	<i>Dinner.</i>	<i>Supper.</i>
Monday	1½ pint Milk Porridge, 6 oz. Bread.	Pease Soup 1½ pint, (containing 4 oz. meat for each patient,) 4 oz. Bread, ½ pint Beer.	1 pint Tea or Coffee, 6 oz. Bread, ½ oz. Butter.
Tuesday	Ditto	Meat Pies, (containing 4 oz. meat for each patient,) 1 lb. Vegetables, ½ pint Beer.	Ditto
Wednesday ..	Ditto	Roast Meat, (5½ oz. uncooked and free from bone,) 1 lb Vegetables, 4 oz. Bread, ½ pint Beer.	Ditto
Thursday	Ditto	Meat Pies, (containing 4 oz. meat for each patient,) 1 lb. Vegetables, ½ pint Beer.	Ditto
Friday.....	Ditto	Boiled Meat, (5½ oz. uncooked and free from bone,) 1 lb. Vegetables, 4 oz. Bread, ½ pint Beer.	Ditto
Saturday	Ditto	Irish Stew 1½ pint, (containing 4 oz. meat for each patient,) 4 oz. Bread.	Ditto
Sunday	Ditto	Boiled Meat, (5½ oz. uncooked and free from bone,) 1 lb. Vegetables, 4 oz. Bread, ½ pint Beer.	Ditto

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF TREASURER,
FROM JAN. 1, TO DEC. 31, 1854.

RECEIPTS by the Treasurer of the County of Lancaster Lunatic
Asylum at Prestwich, in the Hundred of Salford, from the 1st of
January, to the 31st of December inclusive.

Maintenance Account.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
From Unions and Parishes in the County contributing to the rates	8599	17	0			
From Unions and Parishes in other Counties	90	10	0			
From the County Treasurer for County Patients	1027	13	4			
				9718	0	4
From Sir Benj. Heywood, Bart. and Co., for balance of Interest	12	12	1			
For sale of Farm produce	87	2	8			
For sale of Sundries	102	2	5			
				201	17	2
				£9919	17	6

Building Account.

From the County Treasurer	£814	2	7
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PAYMENTS by the Treasurer of the County of Lancaster Lunatic Asylum at Prestwich, in the Hundred of Salford, from the 1st of January, to the 31st of December, inclusive.

Salaries and Wages.

<i>Officers</i>		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Superintendent ....	..at £350. with House &c	350	0	0			
Chaplain .....	..... 200. „ „ ..	200	0	0			
House Surgeon....	.. 80. „ Apart. & Board	80	0	0			
Matron .....	.. 75. „ „	75	0	0			
House Steward .....	..... 70. „ „	70	0	0			
Clerk to Visitors..	.. 40. nett	40	0	0			
Accountant..	..... 5. 5. „	5	5	0			
Treasurer and Clerk	120. „	120	0	0			
Total					940	5	0
Total					£940 5 per annum.		

Men Servants.

1 Attendant....	..	..	at £ 40. 0.	With Board and Lodgings.	40	0	0	
2 „ ..	..	at £30. each	....		60. 0.	60	0	0
3 „	27.10.	„	....		82. 10.	82	10	0
8 „	25.	„	..		200. 0.	148	11	6
1 „ ....	....	....	....		12. 12.	12	12	0
1 Tailor	.....	.....			30. 0.	30	0	0
1 Shoemaker..	....	..			25. 0.	27	0	4
1 Baker.....	....				27. 10.	27	10	0
1 Porter	..	.....	..		25. 0.	25	0	0
1 Brewer	.....	.....			35. 0.	32	10	0
1 Carpenter.....	.....	.....			40. 0.	0	0	0
1 Painter and Plumber....	..				35. 0.	0	0	0
1 Engineer, nett, with house	....				62. 8.	62	8	0
1 Gardener	„	.....			52. 0. ..	52	0	0
					<hr/>			
Total					£727.	0.	per annum.	

24

600 1 10

Carried over 1540 6 10

£. s. d. £. s. d.
Brought over.....1540 6 10

Women Servants

1 Attendant.....	..... at £ 18. 0.	With Board and Lodgings.	18 0 0	
1 „ .....	..... 15. 10.		15 10 0	
9 „ at £14. 0. each	126. 0.		106 10 0	
4 „ 12. 0. „	48. 0.		44 5 0	
1 Cook	20. 0.		20 0 0	
1 Kitchen Maid	10. 0.		10 0 0	
1 House Maid	9. 0.		9 0 0	
1 „ „	7. 0.		7 0 0	
1 Laundress.....	20. 0.		16 12 5	
<hr/>			<hr/>	
20	Total....	£273. 10. per annum.	246 17 5	

Average cost per head, per week, 1s. 4d.75.

Provisions.

Meat ....75,103 lbs. 5,364½ stones, about 6s. 2d..	1648 17 4
Ditto 5,875½lbs. (farm) „ 0s. 3½d..	73 8 10
Flour 583½loads of 280lbs. „ 57s. 2d..	1669 7 0
Meal 36¾loads of 240lbs. „ 35s. 1d..	63 4 3
Beer ..16,820 gallons „ 0s. 9¾d..	674 4 7
Porter 378 quarts „ 0s. 2½d..	45 10 0
Potatoes .. 137½loads of 252 lbs. „ 16s. 6d..	130 14 1
Ditto 255 loads (farm) „ 5s. 2d..	65 14 10
Milk ..33,546½quarts .. (farm) „ 0s. 2d..	279 11 1
Cheese 88½cwt „ 56s. 5d..	251 1 6
Butter.. .. 6,221 lbs. at per cwt. 96s. 0d..	267 0 10
Ditto 707½lbs.. (farm) „ 1s. 0d..	35 7 6
Sugar 9,329½lbs. at per cwt. 37s. 0d..	154 19 4
Ditto lump..	3 18 1
Tea 1,320½lbs.... .. „ 2s. 6½d..	191 9 3
Coffee 1,997¼lbs.... .. „ 0s. 10¼d..	83 15 4
Tobacco .. 219¼lbs „ 3s. 4d..	36 3 0
Snuff..... 90 lbs.... .. „ 4s. 0d..	18 16 0

Carried over..... 5693 2 10 1787 4 3

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
<i>Brought over</i>		5693	2	10	1787	4	3
Peas	....4,436 lbs. per cwt....	19s. 10d..	41	15	3		
Rice, sago, &c.....	.....	.....	89	6	0		
Groceries....	.....	.....	24	15	5		
Salt	.....	.....	5	6	0		
Sundries	.....	..	44	7	1		
Vegetables....	..... (farm)	.....	41	12	2		
			5940	4	9		
Deduct farming expenses....	....	£582 17 1					
Less produce sold	....	87 2 8	—	495	14	5	
					5444	10	4
Average cost per head, per week, 4s. 7d.75.							

Fuel, Lighting, Washing, &c.

Coal	.....	.....	523	1	6		
Cannel.....	.....	..	134	11	4		
Soap	.....	.....	258	15	0		
Ashes.....	.....	..	23	19	3		
Sundries	.....	... ..	37	4	10		
					977	11	11
Average cost per head, per week, 9d.16.							

Surgery and Dispensary.

Drugs	.....	....	42	8	6		
Wine and Spirits	.....	.... ..	47	5	0		
Linseed Meal.....	.....	.....	17	13	0		
Sundries	.....	....	8	15	9		
					116	2	3
Average cost per head, per week, 1d.10							

Funerals 38 15 0

Average cost per head, per week, 0d.35.

Carried over...8364 3 9

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
<i>Brought over.....</i>				8364	3	9

Farming Expenses.

Produce consumed in the Asylum.

Cattle.....	.....	....	....	186	13	6
Fodder .....	.....	.....	.....	148	6	4
Straw.....	.....	....	.....	36	8	4
Seeds .....	.....	.....	.....	15	4	0
Dung and Guano.....	.....	.....	....	103	11	9
Wages to Cowman and Carter....	.....	.....	..	78	7	6
Cart ....	.....	.....	.....	10	0	0
Sundries - ....	....	.....	..	4	5	8
				<hr/>		
					582	17 1

Offices.

Stationery .....	.....	....	37	19	0
Advertisements....	.....	.....	4	3	6
				<hr/>	
					42 2 6

Average cost per head, per week, 0d.39.

Clothing Account.

Average cost per head, per week, 5d.	534	0	0
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Furnishing Account.

Furniture, Bedding, &c.....	201	10	4
Brushes.....	17	10	3
Crockeryware.....	33	17	0
				<hr/>	
					252 17 7

Average cost per head, per week, 2d.30.

Carried over..... 9776 0 11

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
<i>Brought over.....</i>				9776	0	11

Miscellaneous.

Periodicals and Newspapers	.....	.....	15	3	6
Taxes	.....	....	.....	..	7 2 3
Travelling expenses.....	.....	.....	11	7	8
Sundries	68 11 11
					<hr/> 102 5 4

Average cost per head, per week, 0d.95.

<i>Total Payments.....</i>	9878	6	3
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Total Payments..... £9878 6 3

Deduct farm produce sold. 87 2 8

£9791 3 7 for 492 patients

Average cost per head, per week, 7s. 7d.85.

Recapitulation of Average.

Salaries and Wages ..	£1787	4	3—	1s. 4 75d.
Provisions	5940	4	9—	4s. 7·75d.
Fuel, &c.....	977	11	11—	0s. 9·16d.
Surgery	116	2	3—	0s. 1·10d.
Funerals.....	38	15	0—	0s. 0·35d.
Offices	42	2	6—	0s. 0·39d.
Clothing	534	0	0—	0s. 5·10d.
Furnishing	252	17	7—	0s. 2·30d.
Miscellaneous	102	5	4—	0s. 0·95d.
	<hr/>			
<i>Total</i>	£9791	3	7—	7s. 7·85d.

Building Account.

Alterations in Original Buildings	....	... ..	146	4	2
Extraordinary repairs	.....	.... ..	42	13	6
Ordinary repairs	.....	.....	606	9	10
Ditto Miscellaneous	.....	.....	3	16	9
					<hr/>
					£799 4 3
					<hr/>

BALANCE SHEET

GENERAL STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS:

Between the 1st of January

Dr.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To Balance as per last statement	1300	6	3

RECEIPTS.

From Unions and Parishes in the County	.....	..	8599	17	0
" " " in other Counties	.....	.....	90	10	0
From the County Treasurer for County Patients	....	....	1027	13	4
			-----	9718	0 4

From the Bankers for balance of Interest	.....	..	12	12	1
For sale of Farm produce	.....	.....	87	2	8
For sale of Sundries,.....	....	....	102	2	5
			-----	201	17 2

Total Receipts £11220 3 9

Examined and found correct,

RICHD. ASPDEN, February 28th, 1855.

STATEMENT OF THE FINANCIAL AFFAIRS OF THE COUN

1854.			£.	s.	d.
Dec. 31.	To Balance brought forward	.....	624	15	5
	To Amount due for Maintenance of Patients for the quarter ended 31st December, 1854..	.....	2530	11	3
			-----	£3155	6 8

E.E. J. B. PAUL CHAPPE',
 Treasurer and Clerk.

INTENANCE ACCOUNT.

ACCOUNT of the COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM at PRESTWICH,
the 31st of December, 1854.

Cr.

PAYMENTS.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By Salaries.....	£940	5	0			
„ Wages	846	19	3	1787	4	3
„ Provisions....				5444	10	4
„ Fuel, Lighting, Washing, &c....				977	11	11
„ Surgery and Dispensary				116	2	3
„ Funerals.....				38	15	0
„ Farming Expenses (produce consumed in the Asylum)				582	17	1
„ Offices....				42	2	6
„ Clothing Account				534	0	0
„ Furnishing „				252	17	7
„ Miscellaneous				102	5	4
„ Sundry articles made by the Inmates, and sold as per contra						
„ County Treasurer on account of <i>ex</i> Unions						
„ John Sutton, on account of transfer of a patient from Haydock to this Asylum						
„ the Treasurer of Rainhill Asylum to make up deficiency						
„ Bankers' commission and postages						
„ Balance in Bankers' hands	601	7	8			
„ „ Treasurer's hands	23	7	9			
<i>Total Payments</i>				£11220	3	9

LANCASTER LUNATIC ASYLUM AT PRESTWICH.

1854.		£.	s.	d.
Dec. 31.	By Amount of Salaries and Wages due	453	6	0
	By ditto to sundry Tradespeople	2013	18	0
	By Balance due to the Asylum....	688	2	8
		£3155	6	8

JOHN GRIMSHAW. JOHN KAY.

Auditors. March 9th, 1855.

BALANCE SHEET

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

ASYLUM AT PRESTWICH, from the 1st January to

Dr.**RECEIPTS.**

	£.	s.	d.
To the County Treasurer for remittances	814	2	7

£814 2 7

R.E. J. B. PAUL CHAPPÉ,
Treasurer and Clerk.

Examined and found correct,
RICH'D. ASPDEN, February 28th, 1855.

BUILDING ACCOUNT.

ACCOUNT OF THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER LUNATIC
December, 1854, CHARGED TO THE COUNTY.

Cr.

PAYMENTS.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By Balance due to the Treasurer				6	6	0
By Alterations in Original Buildings	146	4	2			
By Ordinary Repairs	606	9	10			
By Extraordinary Repairs	42	13	6			
By Ordinary Miscellaneous	3	16	9			
				799	4	3

By Balance in Treasurer's hands				8	12	4
---------------------------------	--	--	--	---	----	---

£814 2 7

JOHN GRIMSHAW.

JOHN KAY.

Auditors. March 9th, 1855.



THE COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM
AT RAINHILL.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS

OF THE

COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM AT RAINHILL,

TO THE

Adjourned Annual Sessions held January 3rd, 1855.

The Committee of Visitors of the Rainhill County Lunatic Asylum are again able to make a favorable report of the progress of the institution during the past year.

The number of admissions during that period has been considerably less than was the case in previous years, which has arisen from the Asylum being full at the commencement of the year, so that patients could only be received as vacancies occurred either by discharges or deaths.

The Committee have in consequence been compelled to refuse admission to upwards of 50 applications from townships in the Hundred of West Derby ; some of these were sent to the Lancaster Asylum as long as there was room to receive them : since that time the townships had no remedy but to send their cases to the private Asylum at Haydock Lodge, where, on the 20th of the present month, there were no less than 26 from Liverpool only.

This is a grievance much complained of, as the expense to the townships is much increased, and they consider that the County is bound to provide whatever accommodation may be found necessary.

In consequence of the high price of timber and labour during the past year, the Committee thought it better to defer the contract for the new Chapel.

Several additional work-rooms for the men, including a blacksmith's shop, have been now completed ; the work has been done principally by the patients and artizan attendants.

Considerable improvement has been made in the drying closets ; and the alteration promises to answer remarkably well.

In consequence of a failure in the springs, it has been found necessary to deepen the well which supplies the institution with water. This has been successfully accomplished, and in addition, a large tank capable of containing 30,000 gallons has been constructed, for receiving the water from a large portion of the roof, which may be used for many purposes, and be the means of saving to a considerable extent the drain upon the spring.

The whole of the building both within and without, has been painted and colored during the past year ; and part of the additional furniture, recommended by the Commissioners in Lunacy, has been made on the premises, and has added much to the comfort of the patients.

A complaint having been made by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood of a nuisance arising from the Asylum manure tanks, the Committee, after a full enquiry into the case, and finding that the same was well

founded, took the advice of an able Engineer, and upon his recommendation resolved to lay down a tubular drain along the adjoining road, for the purpose of conveying away the surplus liquid without danger or annoyance to the public. A motion for a grant of a sum of money to defray the cost will be brought before the present session.

The planting, levelling, and laying out of the grounds has been going on favorably. It is a most advantageous and wholesome employment for the patients, and will find ample and healthful occupation for them for some time to come.

The farm crops this year have been good, the potatoes comparatively free from disease, and will furnish, it is expected, an ample supply till the end of next March. The advantages of a large and productive kitchen garden, now brought into an excellent state of cultivation, has been felt and appreciated ; while the cultivation and consumption of the variety of vegetables which it produces are most conducive to health.

The high price of provisions of every description has made it necessary to increase the amount of weekly charges, and it is feared that a still further advance will be required.

The Committee have much pleasure to speak in favorable terms of the officers and servants of the institution generally ; with very few exceptions they have been attentive to their duties, and have discharged them with zeal and fidelity. They have every reason to be gratified with the medical abilities and judicious superintendence of the officer at the head of the establishment, and they consider the matron well qualified for her office, and deserving their notice and approval.

JONA. BROOKS,

Chairman.

2nd January, 1855.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

Rainhill Asylum,
25th Jan. 1854.

We have officially visited this Asylum, and personally examined all the patients : they were generally in a composed and comfortable state, and their clothing clean and of good quality. No patient was in restraint ; indeed instrumental restraint is never employed, and judging from the medical journal the instances of seclusion are not numerous.

On an average 132 males and 170 females are regularly employed, and the whole of the clothing and bedding is made by the patients. The whole of the land is now brought under cultivation, and as many as seventy or eighty pigs are kept in the new piggeries which have been erected since our last visit.

With respect to the several observations made by the Commissioners at their visit in April last we find that—

1st. — The number of seats and chairs has been materially increased, and that more are still being manufactured in the Asylum.

2nd.—That there is now sufficient dining accommodation, both in the wards and the laundry.

3rd.—There is still a deficiency in easy chairs, sofas and settees, for the infirm and sick ; but these will shortly be supplied.

4th. — The washing accommodation has been considerably increased, but in the artizan's ward a further increase would be desirable.

5th.—The bedding for patients of dirty habits is now provided with straw mattresses and stretchers.

6th.—The chapel accommodation is the same as heretofore, and quite insufficient for the wants of the institution. The subject is under the consideration of the Committee of Visitors, who have not yet decided whether it is more desirable to enlarge the present chapel, or build another on a new site.

Since the last visit of the Commissioners in April, 79 new patients have been admitted, 47 have been discharged, of whom 26 were recovered, and 37 have died. We have examined the register and case books, and made enquiries into the causes of the deaths, which are somewhat beyond the average, and the explanations given are satisfactory.

We found all the wards clean, well warmed and ventilated, and in excellent order ; and the whole establishment evidently under careful and judicious management.

The water supply has been found insufficient for the wants of the Asylum, but we are glad to learn that active steps have been taken to remedy this defect.

(Signed) J. R. HUME,
W. G. CAMPBELL,

Commissioners in Lunacy.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

*County Lunatic Asylum,
Rainhill, March, 1855.*

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you the usual Annual Report of the Medical Superintendent, and inasmuch as the monthly reports which I am in the habit of laying before you at each Committee meeting, embrace all matters of importance connected with the institution, it will be unnecessary for me, in the present instance, to do more than direct your attention to certain facts of interest set forth in the statistical tables contained in the appendix.

Table No. I, being a summary of the admissions, discharges and deaths, will, on examination, be found to bear a favourable comparison with that of the previous year, inasmuch as, although there have not been so many admissions, the number of recoveries has been greater and the deaths have been fewer. The admissions in 1853 were 145, the recoveries 52, and the deaths 59 ; during the past year the admissions have been 122, while the recoveries were 61, and the deaths 52.

Of those who have been discharged during the year, 4 have been re-admitted, a relapse having in two instances been caused by a return to intemperance.

The health of the patients during the past year has upon the whole been tolerably good ; and, notwithstanding the fatal prevalence of cholera and diarrhœa in the summer within a few miles of the institution, and the serious mortality caused by typhus fever in the autumn, at the neighbouring town of St. Helens, I am thankful to say that the Asylum has not been visited by any severe epidemic. A few cases of fever have occurred among the patients, all of which have ended favourably, a result probably in some measure referrible to the efficient system of ventilation which is in operation, and which ensures one of the greatest desiderata in fever, namely a constant and abundant supply of pure air. The comparative absence of diarrhœa in the institution at a time when it was so generally prevalent, may, I believe, in a great degree be attributed to a carefully regulated diet, with plenty of fresh vegetables, supplied in great variety from the kitchen garden, which has now become highly productive.



It will doubtless be noticed that the mortality of the past year, (10·18 per cent.) although below that of the preceding one, is still higher than in many of the older and larger Asylums. This may be accounted for by the fact that in all the latter institutions there is an accumulation of chronic patients ; among this class it is true that the chances of recovery are less favourable, but there is also less activity of symptoms, and not so much wear and tear of the nervous system, and consequently there is proportionably less danger to life than among more recent cases of insanity.

It will be seen from Table XIV, that a large proportion of the deaths during the past year have occurred from those intractable diseases general paralysis and pulmonary consumption. In the solitary instance of

exhaustion after mania, the lungs were also found to have been diseased.

Three patients admitted during the past year, were at the time in the last stage of incurable physical disease. From the time of their reception they were unable to leave their beds, and all that could be done for them was to smooth their passage from the world with care and humanity. Death took place in two instances within a week, and in the other case within three weeks after admission.

Tables V, VI, and VII, shewing the nation, religious profession, and physical condition of the patients admitted during the year, give very similar results to the returns of the year 1853. The chief features being the large proportion of Irish, and the great extent to which physical exhaustion prevails among those annually admitted into this Asylum.

Table No. VIII shews the probable "Causes of Insanity" in 93 of the cases admitted during the past year. It is generally difficult, and often impossible, to ascertain what was the particular cause, or what the combination of circumstances which produced the insanity. The essential advantage, however, of such information in regulating the treatment, and, when recovery takes place, in forming an opinion as to the probability of a relapse, and suggesting precautions to guard against it, is so obvious, that extreme care and attention is at all times given to obtain from the friends of the patients, or otherwise, facts bearing upon the matter in question. On reference to this Table it will be seen, that in 33 cases, (26 per cent. of the admissions during the year,) insanity has been caused by *Intemperance*. The Rev. Mr. Clay, the indefatigable Chaplain to the Preston House of Correction, clearly proved in a most

interesting paper which he read before the Statistical Section of the British Association at the late meeting at Liverpool, on the "Effect of of good or bad times on committals to Prison," that periods of commercial activity and of prosperity to the working classes, when labour is abundant and the workman well paid, are, contrary to what might, *à priori*, have been expected, accompanied by an increase of crime as exemplified in the records of our Gaols and the returns of the Police authorities. Mr. Clay remarked, quoting one of his own reports, "This lamentable anomaly in the moral condition of the working classes can only arise from the fact that high wages, to the ignorant and uneducated poor, bring with them the means of gratifying the propensity to intoxication which is so fatal to their comfort and character. The money earned by their toil and skill, instead of being employed in accordance with the dictates of prudence and the requirements of civilized life, is dissipated in rioting and drunkenness, and the results are misery, crime, and the gaol."

The well known relation which exists between crime and insanity has, since I became acquainted with Mr. Clay's views, led me to examine the subject for the purpose of ascertaining in what degree the latter was influenced by conditions apparently so powerfully affecting the former. My investigations have been confined to the parish of Liverpool and the union of West Derby, embracing together the town of Liverpool. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining reliable information as to the absolute prevalence of insanity before the year 1849 in the union of West Derby, I have been obliged to limit my observations to the last six years: the results are therefore less striking and conclusive than they probably would have been had the examination been carried also over the preceding ten years, during which period there were greater extremes of depression and prosperity than have occurred since. As a tolerably

accurate indication, however, of the condition of the working classes during the time under consideration, I have taken the returns of relief afforded by the West Derby Union and the Liverpool District Provident and Charitable Societies,* and have arranged them in a tabular form, with the number of insane sent to Asylums from Liverpool, during the corresponding years. (*See this table on next page.*)

It will be seen from the table that in those years in which, from the high price and abundance of labour, the demand for relief was the smallest, the number of Lunatics was the greatest, and the converse. If the six years are divided into triennial periods it will be found that while the parochial and charitable relief required in the last three years has diminished about 50 per cent., insanity appears to have increased 65 per cent.

Should it therefore appear, after more extended observation, that prosperous times are, as compared with seasons of commercial depression, not only accompanied by a greater prevalence of crime, but are also attended by an increased developement of insanity, we must, I apprehend, look, in the latter as well as in the former example, for an explanation to the greater prevalence, at such periods, of *intemperance*, the too frequently besetting sin of the thriving operative and well-paid mechanic.

Where insanity is the result of intemperance, the cases very generally arrange themselves into two classes: First, those where the mental disorder is attended by general paralysis or epilepsy; and secondly, cases

* I have been unable as yet to obtain returns which could be drawn up in the same manner as those inserted in the accompanying table, of the aggregate amount of relief afforded by the Parish of Liverpool during the corresponding years.

Table referred to in page 91.

	No. of Individuals annually relieved by the West Derby Union.	No. of Individuals annually relieved by the L'pool Charitable Society.	No. of Families annually relieved by the L'pool District Provident Society.	No. of Pauper Lunatics annually sent to Asylums from the whole of the town of Liverpool.
1849..	66,750	13,342	18,756	95
1850..	51,528	10,461	9,127	103
1851..	45,951	10,431	8,150	154
*1852..	31,108	7,306	4,962	212
*1853..	20,589	5,523	4,998	176
1854..	20,121	6,188	6,758	165
	Decrease of Relief required in the last three years as compared with the three preceding, 56.27 per cent.	Decrease of Relief required in the last three years as compared with the three preceding, 44.43 per cent.	Decrease of Relief required in the last three years as compared with the three preceding, 53.60 per cent.	Increase of Insanity in the last three years over the three preced- ing, 65.46 per cent.

* Six per cent. ought to be deducted from the number of Insane recorded in 1852 and 1853, for the greater influx of Irish Immigrants during those prosperous years, than which occurred during 1849, 1850, 1851 and 1854 respectively. Notwithstanding this deduction, the general results are not much affected.

where such complications are wanting. In the former class the chances of recovery are most unpromising, while in the latter the prognosis is favorable, but, from the probability that the patient will be unable to overcome the fatal habit of drinking, a relapse is to be feared.

In the early part of the past year, the Commissioners in Lunacy addressed circulars to the medical officers of the principal Asylums throughout England and Wales, requesting information as to the employment or disuse of mechanical restraint and seclusion in the Asylums under their superintendence. The answer which the system of management pursued in this establishment enabled me to return, was in substance, the following. "That mechanical restraint had not been found necessary and had not been used in any instance, since the opening of the institution in January, 1853 :

"That seclusion was occasionally employed for short periods of time, chiefly among the women patients in cases of a particular character, [defined] and under certain circumstances [specified], and that it had appeared to act beneficially ; but that, as a general rule, simple out-door occupation had been found a most salutary as well as profitable substitute for seclusion, and that it was adopted very commonly with good effect during the periodical excitement of chronic mania :

"That the chief object aimed at in the management of the institution, independently of the strictly medical treatment of the patients, was,—to assimilate it as much as possible to the state of a well-regulated family, judiciously apportioning the time of the patients to occupation, to exercise, to amusement and instruction, to meals, and to sleep,—remembering that as vice and misery were among the most fertile causes of mental disease, order and social comfort must be powerful remedies."

The Commissioners, in their last report to the Lord Chancellor, remark "That the facilities which seclusion holds out to harsh and indolent attendants, for getting rid of and neglecting troublesome patients under violent attacks of mania, instead of taking pains to sooth their irritated feelings, and work off their excitement by exercise and change of scene, render it liable to considerable abuse." Fully coinciding in the views thus expressed, the employment of seclusion in this institution has been most carefully watched, and, whenever practicable, out-door exercise or occupation substituted. The result continues to be most satisfactory. The aggregate period of seclusion in the past year has been lessened, on the men's side, to *one-tenth*, and on the women's side to *one-half*, of that of the year 1853, which had already shown a considerable reduction as compared with that of the previous year. A corresponding change for the better has at the same time been apparent in the increased tranquility of the wards, and in an improved tone of feeling among both patients and attendants, while the employment-books show that a great quantity of useful labour has been accomplished.

From Tables XVIII and XIX, extracted from the 'Daily Register,' it will be seen that about three-fourths of the patients engage in some occupation. Tables XX and XXI show, as far as a tabular form will permit, the results of such employment. As has, however, been remarked in a former report, tables can only be made to express a small proportion of the work actually done by the patients in the course of the year. In accordance, therefore, with a suggestion made last year by some members of the Committee, an estimate has been appended (see Table XXII) of the value of the labour of the patients during the year, calculated upon a scale similar to that adopted at the Hanwell Asylum.

There is nothing new to record concerning the amusements provided for the patients. Out-door games and pastimes are during the summer months still extremely popular, while the weekly assemblies for music, dancing, and glee-singing, which have, with few exceptions taken place regularly, continue to be highly appreciated by the patients of both sexes. The preservation of an orderly demeanor as a condition of being able to join these parties has, in many instances, been of great service in inducing self-control, and in strengthening the weak will of patients labouring under mania; while the convalescence of others, of whose mental condition listlessness, lethargy, or despondency, was the chief characteristic, has been materially promoted by the healthful stimulus given by recreations of this description to their torpid or depressed nervous and muscular systems.

In addition to the provision for relaxation now enumerated, much gratification and pleasant instruction has been derived from a course of lectures on the East, kindly delivered during the year by the Chaplain to the institution, and illustrated by dissolving views of Oriental scenes, shown by the aid of the magic lantern.

From the published accounts appended to this report, it will be seen that there is an increase in the weekly cost per patient of $9\frac{5}{8}$ d. upon that of the preceding year. This has been due to the advance in the price of provisions: the latter item is greater by 1s. a week per individual than it was in 1853. There has been a reduction under most of the other heads.

In conclusion, I beg gratefully to acknowledge the continued cordial

co-operation of my fellow-officers, and to thank the Committee of Visitors for their uniform kindness, and for the consideration with which they have at all times received any suggestion of mine for promoting the welfare of the institution.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble Servant,

JOHN D. CLEATON,

Superintendent.

*The Committee of Visitors of the
County of Lancaster Lunatic Asylum,
Rainhill.*

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.

Admissions and Discharges, during the year 1854.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Remaining in the Asylum, Jan. 1, 1854	181	217	398			
Admitted during the year	62	60	122			
				243	277	510
Discharged recovered.....	27	34	61			
Ditto improved	2	1	3			
Ditto unimproved	1	2	3			
Escaped.....	3	1	4			
Died.....	31	21	52			
				64	59	123
Remaining in the Asylum, Jan. 1, 1855	..	..	..	17	218	397
Per centage of recoveries on the numbers under treatment .....	..	..	..	..	..	11.85
Per centage of deaths on the numbers under treatment .....	..	..	..	..	..	10.18
Per centage of recoveries on admissions during the year .....	..	..	..	..	..	50
Average daily number resident during the year .....	..	..	..	..	..	395

TABLE II.

Social State of Patients admitted during 1854.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Married.....	23	22	45
Single	37	28	65
Widowed	2	7	9
Unknown.....	0	3	3
Total	62	60	122

TABLE III.

Age of Patients admitted during 1854.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Between 9 and 15 years.. .. .	2	0	2
• „ 15 and 20 „	7	4	11
„ 20 and 25 „	3	12	15
„ 25 and 30 „	10	3	13
„ 30 and 35 „	12	9	21
„ 35 and 40 „	11	10	21
„ 40 and 50 „	12	11	23
„ 50 and 60 „	4	6	10
„ 60 and 70 „	1	5	6
Total	62	60	122

TABLE IV.

Previous occupation of Patients admitted during 1854.

MEN.			
Laborers	17	Gardener	1
Blacksmiths	2	Bricklayer	1
Joiners	3	Stonemason	1
Sailors.....	3	Blockmaker	1
Boatmen.....	2	Wood Carver	1
Ship Carpenters	2	Cooper	1
Bakers	2	Currier	1
Shoemakers.....	5	Printers	2
Tailors	2	Engine Driver	1
Clerks.....	3	Porter	1
Cheesemonger	1	Schoolmaster	1
Hawker	1	No occupation.....	3
Cabinet Maker	1		
Grocer	2		
Tallow Chandler	1	Total	62
WOMEN.			
Housewives	20	Hawker	1
Domestic Servants	13	Governess....	1
Dress Makers	2	Prostitutes	3
Sempstresses	3	Unknown	7
Charwomen	2	No occupation	4
Factory Operatives	2		
Weavers.....	2	Total	60

TABLE V.

Physical Condition of Patients admitted during 1854.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Much reduced and exhausted.....	42	34	76
In tolerably good condition.....	10	19	29
In robust health.....	10	7	17
Total	62	60	122

TABLE VI.

*Shewing the Countries**To which Patients admitted during 1854 belong.*

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
English.....	43	38	81
Irish.....	15	18	33
Scotch.....	2	0	2
Welsh	1	3	4
American.....	1	0	1
Unknown.....	0	1	1
Total	62	60	122

TABLE VII.

Religious Profession of Patients admitted during 1854.

	M	F.	TOTAL.
Church of England	40	31	71
Roman Catholics ..	18	23	41
Protestant Dissenters	4	5	9
Unknown.....	0	1	1
Total	62	60	122

TABLE VIII.

Probable Causes of Insanity in Patients admitted during the year 1854.

	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.
MORAL.						
Poverty and domestic distress	0	8	8			
Grief	2	3	5			
„ at death of relatives or separation from friends	2	4	6			
Pecuniary embarrassment	4	1	5			
Overstraining of the mental energies ..	2	1	3			
Imprisonment	2	2	4			
Disappointed attachment	0	2	2			
Jealousy	0	1	1			
Excitement consequent on intended emigration....	2	0	2			
Want of employment and dread of poverty	1	0	1			
Remorse after having robbed his employer	1	0	1			
Religious excitement.....	0	1	1			
				16	23	39
PHYSICAL.						
Intemperance and debauchery	25	8	33			
Epilepsy	3	2	5			
Injury to the head	4	0	4			
Organic disease of the brain	2	0	2			
Scrofula.....	0	1	1			
Pulmonary consumption	0	1	1			
Uterine derangement	0	3	3			
Exhaustion after childbirth	0	1	1			
Climacteric exhaustion.. ..	0	1	1			
Congenitally defective organization of the brain ..	2	1	3			
				36	18	54
Unknown				10	19	29
				62	60	122
Hereditary influences ascertained....				4	3	7

TABLE IX.

Form of Insanity in Patients admitted during 1854.

	M.	F.	TOTAL
Mania, including			
,, Acute, Chronic, Remittent and Intermittent.....	34	48	82
,, with Epilepsy	4	0	4
,, with General Paralysis	11	3	14
Monomania	2	2	4
Melancholia	1	3	4
Imbecility			
,, congenital	1	0	1
,, with Epilepsy.....	1	2	3
Dementia			
,, Acute	2	1	3
,, Chronic.....	1	0	1
,, with Epilepsy.....	1	0	1
,, with General Paralysis	2	0	2
Moral Insanity	1	1	2
Idiocy			
,, with Epilepsy	1	0	1
Total.....	62	60	122

TABLE X.

*Duration of Insanity**Previous to admission in Patients received during 1854.*

	M.	F.	TOTAL
Less than 1 month	25	22	47
Between 1 and 2 months	9	12	21
,, 2 and 3 ,,	3	6	9
,, 3 and 6 ,,	8	4	12
,, 6 and 12 ,,	4	1	5
,, 1 and 2 years	2	1	3
,, 2 and 3 ,,	2	1	3
,, 3 and 5 ,,	2	1	3
Above 5 years.....	2	0	2
Congenital.....	3	2	5
Unknown	2	10	12
Total	62	60	122

TABLE XI.

Form of Insanity in Patients discharged recovered during 1854.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Mania.....	21	23	44
„ with Epilepsy	1	2	3
Monomania..	2	1	3
Melancholia	2	5	7
Dementia			
„ Acute	1	2	3
Moral Insanity	0	1	1
Total	27	34	61

TABLE XII.

*Duration of Treatment in the Asylum,
In Patients discharged recovered during 1854.*

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Under 3 Months	4	2	6
Between 3 and 6 months ..	1	7	8
„ 6 and 12 „	8	10	18
„ 1 and 2 years ..	11	13	24
„ 2 and 3 „	2	1	3
„ 3 and 4 „ ..	1	1	2
Total	27	34	61

TABLE XIII.

*Admissions and Discharges,
From the opening of the Asylum in January 1851, to January 1855.*

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Patients admitted during the Four years.....	443	465	908
Discharged Recovered..	99	133	232
„ Improved.....	21	6	27
„ Unimproved	15	9	24
Escaped.....	10	3	13
Died.....	119	96	215
	264	247	511
Remaining in the Asylum January 1st 1855	179	218	397

TABLE XIV.

Causes of Death in Patients who have died during 1854.

	M.	F.	TOTL
Chronic Disease of the Brain and Membranes	7	3	10
" " with Diseased Arteries	0	1	1
" " with General Paralysis	9	1	10
" " with Diarrhoea	1	2	3
Pulmonary Consumption	3	5	8
Pleurisy with Effusion	1	0	1
" " with Tubercles in the Lungs	1	0	1
" " with fractured Ribs	1	0	1
Gangrenous Inflammation of the Lungs	0	1	1
Epilepsy	2	1	3
Abscess of the Brain, and malignant disease of the Throat.....	0	1	1
Erysipelas.....	2	0	2
Peritonitis following Pleurisy	1	0	1
Dysentery	0	1	1
Dysenteric Diarrhoea.....	1	0	1
Cancer of the Breast	0	1	1
Disease of the Spine	1	0	1
" of the Kidneys	0	1	1
Exhaustion after Mania, with Diseased Lungs	0	1	1
" from Inanition... ..	0	1	1
" Cut Throat	0	1	1
Senile Decay.....	1	0	1
Total	31	21	52

TABLE XV.

Form of Insanity in Patients in the Asylum 1st January, 1855.

	M.	F.	TOTL
Mania, including Acute, Chronic, Remittent and Intermittent	77	133	210
" with Epilepsy	19	11	30
" with General Paralysis	14	2	16
Monomania	3	1	4
Melancholia.....	2	10	12
Imbecility, Congenital	4	6	10
" from impairment of the Mental Faculties	22	15	37
" with Epilepsy	10	4	14
" with General Paralysis	0	0	0
Dementia, Acute	3	0	3
" Chronic	12	25	37
" with Epilepsy.....	4	4	8
" with General Paralysis.....	2	5	7
Moral Insanity	1	2	3
Idiocy.....	6	0	6
Total.....	179	218	397

TABLE XVI.

Shewing the Countries to which Patients belong, who were in the Asylum January 1, 1855.

	M.	F.	TOT.
English.....	112	123	235
Irish	49	69	118
Scotch....	6	8	14
Welsh	4	15	19
Manx	1	0	1
Prussian	1	0	1
Russian.....	1	0	1
French	1	0	1
Dutch.....	0	1	1
Unknown	4	2	6
Total	179	218	397

TABLE XVII.

Religious Profession of Patients in the Asylum Jan. 1, 1855.

	M.	F.	TOT.
Church of England	106	115	221
Roman Catholics.....	46	62	108
Protestant Dissenters.....	15	30	45
Jew.....	1	0	1
Unknown	11	11	22
Total	179	218	397

TABLE XVIII.

*Extract from the Daily Account of the State of
the Patients.*

MEN.

Employed.	APRIL 1854.					
	Monday 10th		Tuesday 11th.		Wednesday 12th.	
	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
Working in the Gardens..	6	6	6	6	6	6
„ Land	62	62	62	62	64	64
„ in Airing-courts .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Engine-house	4	4	5	5	5	5
Assisting Joiners.....	9	9	9	9	9	9
„ Plumbers	3	3	3	3	3	3
„ Shoemaker	6	6	6	6	6	6
„ Tailor.....	9	9	9	9	9	9
„ In the Kitchen	1	1	1	1	1	1
„ Baker	3	3	3	3	3	3
Cleaning Galleries	29	29	26	26	26	26
Blacksmiths	2	2	2	2	2	2
Making Mattrasses	1	1	1	1	1	1
Picking Coir .....	..	..	1	1	1	1
Other in-door work	2	2	2	2	2	2
Bricklayer	1	1	1	1	1	1
Office	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total employed.....	140	140	139	139	141	141
Unemployed						
Excitement with Restraint....	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ with Seclusion.. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ without Seclusion .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sick.....	10	10	11	11	13	14
Quiet.. ..	33	33	33	33	29	28
Total unemployed....	43	43	44	44	42	42
Admissions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths and Discharges ....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	183	183	183	183	183	183

TABLE XIX.

*Extract from the Daily Account of the State of
the Patients.*

WOMEN.

Employed.	APRIL 1854.					
	Monday 10th.		Tuesday 11th.		Wednesday 12th.	
	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
Washing	23	26	27	27	27	29
Folding....	5	7	5	9	5	9
Mangling	4	4	4	4	4	4
Ironing.....	11	11	12	14	12	15
Needlework	59	62	62	63	61	63
Knitting	11	11	11	11	11	11
Cleaning	4	4	4	4	4	4
„ Galleries	29	27	29	27	29	27
In the Kitchen	5	9	5	9	5	9
Peeling Potatoes....	3	3	4	5	3	3
Total employed.....	154	164	163	173	161	174
Unemployed.						
Excitement with Restraint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ with Seclusion....	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ without Seclusion .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sick.....	4	4	4	4	4	4
Quiet.....	59	49	50	40	52	39
Total unemployed....	63	53	54	44	56	43
Admissions ....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths and Discharges .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	217	217	217	217	217	217

TABLE XX.

LIST of ARTICLES of CLOTHING, &c., Made and Repaired,
by the Patients, during the Year 1854.

<i>Articles.</i>				<i>Made.</i>		<i>Repaired.</i>
Boots and shoes	....	....	....	379	> pairs	< 670
Suits of clothes for male attendants			.....	12		
Morning jackets for	ditto	....	..	16		
Jackets for patients		....	.....	130	....	311
Trowsers for patients	..	....	..	237	....	495
Waistcoats for patients		....	.....	133	....	170
Men's caps	....	..	..	53	....	40
Men's stocks	....	....	.....	93	....	55
Bedside carpets bound	....	....	..	40	....	56
Sofa cushions	....	....	....	8		
Chair covers	....	....	..	2		
Shirts	....	....	....	448	....	1913
Flannel shirts	....	....	..	234	....	980
Men's drawers	....	....	..	163	....	853
Stockings knitted	....	....	..	24	> pairs	< 9620
Stockings footed	....	....	....	295	pairs	
Blankets	....	....	..		....	31
Sheets (hemmed)	....	....	..	257	....	2129
Chemises	....	....	....	509	....	2372
Flannel chemises	....	....	..	117	....	607
Flannel petticoats	....	..	..	209	....	1340
Linsey petticoats	....	....	....	195	....	1040
Dresses	....	....	.....	373	....	2287
Aprons	....	....	..	483	....	890

<i>Articles.</i>				<i>Made.</i>	<i>Repaired.</i>	
Bedgowns	....	....	.....	156	....	1715
Women's day caps	....	....	..	431	...	781
Women's night caps	....	....	.....	164	....	735
Handkerchiefs	....	....	..	86		
Bonnets trimmed..	....		....	138	....	308
Counterpanes (hemmed)		....	..	24	....	118
Window curtains	....		.....	262	....	24
Matrass covers	.....	....	....	19		
Pillow cases	.....	....	..	228	..	1090
Men's slops	....	....	....	87		
Ticking gowns	....	...	...	6	....	24
Ticking petticoats	....		....	6	....	30
Towels	....	....	..	610	....	27
Table cloths	....	..	.....	13	....	45
Window blinds	.....		..	161		
Shrouds	.....	..	....	43		
Women's stays	....	.....	..		....	371
Iron holders	....	.....	.....	36		
Ham bags	....	....	..	45		
Boots and shoes bound		....	.....	84 pairs		

TABLE XXI.

LIST OF WORK done by the Patients as Mechanics, Joiners,
Plumbers, Painters, &c., during the Year ending De-
cember 31st, 1854.

Painting and colouring men's wards.

Painting and graining 98 doors.

Ditto ditto 14 book-cases.

10 birch seats, total length 60 feet.

11 sofas.

4 easy chairs.

33 deal seats for airing-courts and grounds, total length 456 feet.

200 feet of shelving.

13 cupboards.

13 doors.

17 pairs architraves for doors.

5 pairs door jambs.

9 book-cases.

2 flower stands.

13 night stools.

16 window frames.

6 water cisterns.

7 clothes boxes.

168 valance laths.

168 window blind rollers.

148 clothes pegs.

27 coffins.

1 cart.

1 pair cart shafts.

30 hammer and pick shafts.

- 1 ladder.
- 20 coal boxes.
- 60 feet roofing.
- 1 clothes horse.
- 1 floor, 15 feet square
- 20 maps, mounted.
- 28 window shutters.
- 15 bedsteads.
- 6 step ladders.
- 4 cupboards.
- 26 locks.
- 24 doors.
- 40 chairs.
- 14 zinc blinds.
- 4 baths.
- 60 wheelbarrows.
- 30 windows
- 8 tables.
- 6 floors.
- 12 water closets.
- 4 carts.

REPAIRS.

TABLE XXII.

*Average number of Patients employed,
and estimated value of the labour for the year 1854.*

	Average Number.	Rate per Day	Value of Labour.			Total Value.		
MEN.								
Labourers on garden, farm & grounds	50	7d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Joiners	7	1s.	107	9	0			
Plumbers	3	8d.	30	14	8			
Bricklayer.....	1	1s.	15	7	0			
Blacksmiths	2	8d.	20	9	4			
Stokers	3	7d.	26	17	3			
Tailors.....	8	10d.	102	6	8			
Shoemakers	7	10d.	89	10	10			
Upholsterer..... (112 days)	1	8d.	3	14	8			
Bakers	2	6d.	15	7	0			
Store porter	1	6d.	7	13	6			
Clerk's assistant	1	1s.	15	7	0			
Coir pickers....	5	1d.	6	7	11			
Ward cleaners	34	2d.	86	19	8			
						975	18	8
Number of working days ..307								
Number of hours employed daily 6								
WOMEN.								
Employed in the Wash-house and Laundry	43	4d.	223	12	0			
„ in the Kitchens.....	12	3d.	46	16	0			
„ in cleaning the Wards....	34	2d.	88	8	0			
„ at needlework....	59	2½d.	191	15	0			
„ at knitting and fancy work	7	2d.	18	4	0			
„ at shoebinding (134 days)	1	3d.	1	13	6			
						570	8	6
Number of working days ..312								
Number of hours employed daily.... 6						£	1546	7 2

